Can You Make a Cup of Coffee? Solid Silver Spoons for Best Recipes. See Woman's Page

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-night; Thursday, snow or rain; warmer to-night and Thursday.

High water: 1:45 a. m.; 1:58 p. m.

HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

NIGHT EDITION

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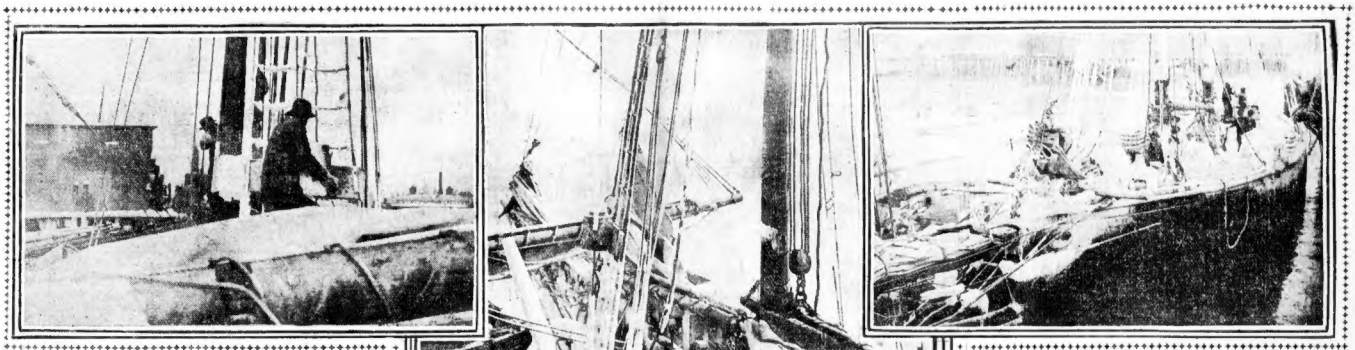
15 MISSING IN WRECK OF STEAMSHIP DAMARA

NIGHT OF HORROR DESCRIBED BY THE SURVIVORS



Photograph by Boston American Staff Photographer.

ICE-COVERED FISHING VESSELS TIED UP AT T WHARF.

Fate of Captain of Furness Liner and Fourteen Others, Including Woman, Is Tragic Mystery—Searching Sea in Neighborhood of Wreck, but Little Hope of Rescue.

Special to the Boston American.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—Another tragic mystery of the sea has developed in the disappearance of the lifeboat of the wrecked Furness line steamer Damara, with Captain Gorst and fourteen other persons aboard, including one woman. Despite strict and rigorous search by boats of the government service, no trace of the missing persons has been found. Now the last hope of their being saved is gone.

Several of the boats which had been searching the vicinity of the Musquodoboit ledge, where the Damara was swept to her fate by a giant wave, her hull stove in, and where she went down, has revealed nothing which might lead to hope that the passengers and captain will be saved. This search extended over a radius of many miles. Along the coast line, by telegraph and telephone, communication has been established at all possible points, and a general look-out is being kept.

SUFFERINGS WERE GREAT.

Even were the survivors of the wreck now alive in their small boat their sufferings must have been fearful. The sea is ice-ridden by great floes, there is a cutting wind which rolls these heavy ice fields hither and thither, and there seems no possible chance for the safety of the persons in the small boat.

Meanwhile, the rescued ones, dragged ashore from the boat in which they had undergone untold suffering, are recovering somewhat. They are confident that the other lifeboat has gone down, however. First Officer R. J. Nuttall, who was in charge of the boat that came ashore, is anxious to join in the search for passengers and crew, but his condition is such that he cannot. He has given advice, however, to several of the government pilots who are now on the search.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE IN COLD.

Of the persons on the sunken steamer when she struck, the first officer and eighteen members of the crew landed at Pleasant Point after a fearful experience with wind, sea and ice. All were frost-bitten, exhausted and for many hours it was impossible to get an intelligent story

Continued on 2d Page, 1st Column.

GAYNOR AND GREENE LOSE THEIR FIGHT AGAINST ARREST

SAVANNAH FRAUDS FUGITIVES IN CANADA MUST NOW FACE TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—After one of the hardest fights ever made to prevent extradition, Colonel John F. Gaynor and Captain B. D. Greene, indicted in Savannah for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with the harbor improvement work done under the supervision of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who was for some time in the military prison at Leavenworth, have lost their battle.

The Privy Council to-day rendered a decision favorable to the United States. This means that the men who forfeited their bail bonds and sought refuge in Canada may be taken to the United States under arrest.

The Savannah harbor frauds, in which Gaynor and Greene are alleged to have embezzled $2,000,000, are fresh in the minds of most people in America.

After their exposure and the arrest of Captain Carter, with his consequent trial and sentence by court-martial, all eyes turned to Greene and Gaynor, who, after giving bonds to appear before the Georgia courts, made their escape to Quebec, forfeited their bonds, reimbursed their bondsmen and refused to return.

In May, 1902, after every means had been resorted to to get the men from the authorities of Quebec City, Montreal detectives, acting for a special assistant of the Attorney-General of the United States, arrested the two men and started with them for Montreal. The Quebec officers, taking the ground that the prisoners had been kidnapped, tried to rescue them. The sensational race between tugs containing both sets of officers made interesting reading at the time.

Every obstacle continued to be placed in the way of the American authorities, and eventually Special Assistant Marlon Erwin reported to the Government that there was a conspiracy on the part of certain Canadian officials, interested in the law firms that were defending Greene and Gaynor, to prevent their extradition. It then became a matter between the two Governments, and Great Britain was appealed to, with this final result.

18,000 in New St. Petersburg Strike.

ARMED MOB FORCZAR

Revolutionists Call for Demonstration in Force Against Nicholas II.

Reports Throughout Empire Indicate That Worst Is Yet to Come.

Special Cable to Boston American.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Workmen's party has issued a violent proclamation, which has been widely circulated in the factories of St. Petersburg, calling on the operatives to array themselves under the red flag of the Social Democracy and prepare for an armed revolt of the January demonstrations.

The proclamation bitterly assails church and State and the higher classes, and concludes:

"In order to gain victory we must organize a vast workmen's army.

"Then again we will start for the palace to present our demands, not without weapons, not with ikons and not with supplications, but with arms in our hands under the blood-red standard of the Russian Social Democratic party."

A general strike has taken place at Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia. It includes the men in the service of the Trans-Siberian railway. The telegraph and post office are closed.

Strikes were renewed in St. Petersburg to-day; 18,000 men ceased work, including those in the Putiloff Iron Works, where the great strike started, and the Baltic dockyards.

To-day's events in Poland and the Caucasus are increasingly serious. Disorders in the smaller industrial towns of Poland have added more than a score to the tale of the killed, and troops have had to be sent to Warsaw and Kolno (eighty-three miles west of Warsaw) to quell the uprisings there.

There has been no improvement in the strike situation at Batoum. Freight traffic

Continued on 2d Page, 5th Column.

FIGHT FOR FAIR PLAY AGAINST GAS TRUST

GAS TRUST'S ENGINEER TESTIFIES AT CAPITALIZATION HEARING TO-DAY.

An attempt to corroborate the appraisal by C. J. R. Humphreys of the plants of the Boston gas companies was the feature of the examination of Chief Engineer John A. Gould by Frederic E. Snow, counsel for the Gas Trust, at the resumed hearing before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission to-day, on the capitalization of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

The considerable portion of the value of the plants represented by the companies' mains was dealt with during the early part of the hearing.

The Gas Trust placed Mr. Gould on the witness stand to give his estimate of the value of the gas mains. Mr. Humphreys's methods of appraisal, though admittedly sincere, were such as to call forth a motion from Mayor Collins that the entire valuation be excluded. This motion had been overruled by the Gas Commissioners, it was stated, nevertheless, that they would be bound only by those portions of the valuation that they chose to consider as correct.

Second Appraisal To-day.

Practically a second appraisal was submitted to-day through Mr. Gould. His estimates, it was shown, tallied closely with those of Mr. Humphreys. Under direct examination of Mr. Snow, he went into details which, pending by the experience of Mr. Humphreys, the Gas Trust wished to have presented to the commissioners.

John A. Gould, the witness to-day, is chief engineer of the Brookline, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and Massachusetts Pipe Line gas companies. He testified he had been connected with the Brookline company for twelve years and with the Dorchester company eight years. He has been chief engineer of the companies for two, three and four years in the cases of the various companies.

"Are you prepared to make an estimate as to what, in your judgment, would be the cost of laying new the mains of the different Boston gas companies under present conditions?" asked Mr. Snow.

"I am."

The figures include the cost of laying to-day the street mains as they existed on January 1, 1904. This corresponds to the "replacement value" of the mains given by C. J. R. Humphreys in his appraisal of the plants of the Boston companies. Mr. Gould's estimate was:

Dorchester, 126.4 miles of main, $783,531; Jamaica Plain, 62 miles, $290,548; Brookline, 236.5 miles, $2,355,766; Roxbury, 84.5 miles, $392,543; South Boston, 44.5 miles, $336,067; Bay state, 15.7 miles, $366,962; Massachusetts Pipe Line, 22.8 miles, $1,579,414; Boston Gas Company, 142.7 miles, $2,598,035.

Witness testified that the estimated valuation amounted to a total of $8,490,611 for 795.1 miles of mains, including cost of valves, boxes, pavings, etc., and adding to the estimates ten per cent. for contingencies, two and one-half per cent. for interest during construction, and fifteen per cent. for contractors' profits.

Mr. Snow questioned witness in minute detail as to the number of feet of different sizes of pipe. This was the result of Mr. Auerbach's cross-examination of Expert Humphreys, who was generally regarded as having failed in defending his valuation, in that he could not give any information as to how he reached his conclusions, when cross-examined as to his knowledge of lengths of mains in Boston and different sizes of pipes.

URGES HEARST BILL AS CURE FOR RATE EVILS

LAMAR SHOWS WEAKNESS OF DAVEY AND ESCH-TOWNSEND MEASURES.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—During the debate in the House of Representatives on the freight rate question yesterday, which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 in the evening, the facts become clear that the Esch-Townsend bill will be passed by the House by a big majority; that John Sharp Williams's "leadership" has seriously compromised the Democratic party and that this "leadership" is repudiated by many Democrats in the lower branch of Congress.

The features of most interest were the speeches by Representatives William R. Lamar of Florida, D. W. Shackleford of Missouri and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, all of whom spoke strongly in favor of the Hearst bill and riddled the Davey bill as incoherent, inadequate and inefficient. Their speeches were applauded by many members of the Democratic side.

Mr. Lamar briefly explained the merits of the Hearst bill, the fact that it was introduced almost a year ago, that it contained the principles subsequently communicated by President Roosevelt, some of which are to be found in the Esch-Townsend bill.

Mr. Lamar explained how the Hearst bill was drawn as the result of the New York representative's contact with the Coal Trust, and confounded Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, for a foolish objection by explaining that the provision Mr. Richardson objected to had been inserted in the Hearst bill with a particular purpose, because a method of discrimination practiced in the coal regions was to withhold the cars from independent operators by cancelling the tariff from any given point to New York.

Ridiculed Williams.

Mr. Shackleford ridiculed the Davey bill and pointed out its bad verbiage in various places. He explained that the bill, after it was put through the caucus, was so made that Mr. Williams, in his effort to clothe it, picked out some unfit amendatory garments and made a sad mess.

He scornfully referred to Mr. Williams's declaration that he desired to "mark the foottracks of the President," and showed that the Davey bill, Mr. Williams's measure, did not contain one word of what the President had recommended.

Predict Ultimate Victory.

Mr. Rainey made an exhaustive and illuminating speech, in which he declared that while the Hearst bill had not been made the party measure as it should have been, it would ultimately be the law of the land. Mr. Rainey paid a handsome

Continued on 7th Page 1st Column

PAYNE WHITNEY'S BIG GIFT TO YALE NAVY

FORMER CREW CAPTAIN WILL PAY FOR NEW QUARTERS AT NEW LONDON.

Special to the Boston American.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 8.—Payne Whitney, son of the late William C. Whitney, has given the Yale Navy new training quarters at Gale's Ferry, where the oarsmen remain for three weeks taking on the finishing touches for their races with Harvard.

The extent of his gift is not known, but preliminary estimates of the construction made it about $25,000. The Yale Navy bought the boathouse and famous old Captain Kit Brown mansion last June, after occupying it for years during their training season. At that time they said that they intended to erect a new building in addition to the old structure which will consist of the large living room, a dormitory for the oarsmen, showers and other baths, and to remodel the old building.

Work has been delayed till Mr. Whitney decided to sustain the expense of the entire improvements. Detailed plans for them have been drawn up by a Norwich architect, and work on the structure will be begun to-morrow. Captain Whittier of the crew said today that the new building would be ready for the oarsmen when they arrived, June 7.

Payne Whitney was graduated from Yale in the class of '98, having rowed on the 'varsity eight three years, captaining in his senior year. His wife's brother, Adelbert Hay, son of John Hay, was also a member of Yale '98. Mr. Whitney has shown a warm interest in Yale boating since his graduation, but has been able to return to the crew only seldom to assist in coaching.

STEAMER FOUNDERS; 15 LIVES LOST IN GALE

CAPTAIN AND 14 IN BOAT ARE GIVEN UP

No Hope That Refugees From Wrecked Steamer Damara Are Alive.

SEARCH PROVES FUTILE

Continued on 2d Page, 1st Column.

from there. They did not have the strength to land their boat—it was dragged ashore by others.

Their story of the terrors of a night at sea, among drifting ice floes, fifteen to thirty feet high, and the temperature far below zero, is a startling one.

At the time of the wreck the Damara was nearing Deer Island through a storm which made it impossible to see a ship's length out of the bow. Suddenly there was a tremendous shock. The steamer had been swept over the ledge concealed ridge by a giant wave, and there lightered her nose against a giant rock as if she had made it into many feet square. The water began pouring through into the forecastle, the engine were helpless.

Panic ensued, but, finally, some order was restored, and then the work of launching the boats began. The steamer left Liverpool on January 24, for Halifax, St. John's, Nfld., and passengers were shipped: Robert Scott, and Mrs. Agnes Cooper. The full passenger list cannot yet be obtained.

The Damara hit at the point of an east and west ledge, and Capt. E. Nuttall, the first officer, and a few others were thrown against the rising and curious walls of the bridge, and so it will the captain was hurled to the ocean. When he dragged himself to his feet, he saw at once that the ship was doomed. Her bow had been stove in by the fall, and she was grinding on the rock.

It was decided, without a moment's hesitation, ordered the lifeboats to be launched. How to do so, if difficulty was the chief. The crew worked splendidly. The first boat was lowered away in a few minutes. The captain and I were on the deck, and when the boat was being loaded under the gangway, one of the passengers, the lifeboat it was dashed to splinters on the side. Two other lifeboats were released in exactly the same way, and they, too, were battered to bits against the hull, but before they could be got clear of the ship's side they were filled to the brim, and ordered them to splinters.

FELT STEAMER SINKING.

I could feel the Damara crashing under me as I was standing away by the wheel. Five minutes after she struck she was wearing back and forth on the rock in response to every motion of the sea. It was a time for quick action. Two lifeboats were lowered simultaneously near the stern, and by the greatest of luck all on board were enabled to get into them.

"The captain was in command of one and I was in charge of the other.

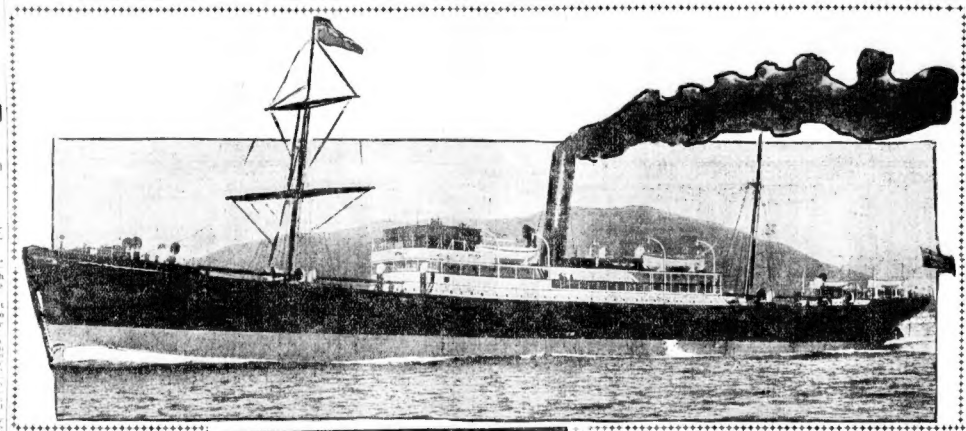
"I cannot imagine now how we came through in safety. Once we were carried with frightful force against the ship. It seemed inevitable that the boat would be crushed and that we all would be drowned, but by exerting all my strength I just got the bow of the life boat around in time to strike the iron hull squarely.

"We rebounded from the shock and the next wave carried us hundreds of feet clear of the wreck.

FOUGHT IN VAIN TO LAND.

"The last sight we had of the other lifeboat was about five minutes after the ship went down. We all took turns at rowing and managed to set a bit of canvas, which was available in steering the boat.

"We sighted Pleasant Point in a break in the snowstorm and decided to risk all in attempting to get through the breakers. We fought for an hour in vain and were about to give up the struggle when rescue came from shore. Our escape was nothing less than a miracle."



STEAMSHIP DAMARA AND SCENE OF WRECK.

SURVIVORS HAD TO MAKE FIERCE FIGHT

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—The Damara's survivors wired the first intelligence of the disaster to the agents of the Furness line here.

It is believed that the steamer must have quickly foundered, and small hope is entertained by the survivors of the wreck that the captain and other occupants of the missing lifeboat could have successfully withstood the extreme rigor of the weather.

The wind is offshore, and if the missing boat has not already been swept to sea it drives seaward many miles and is now drifting on the broad Atlantic in the worst weather of the Winter.

The ill-fated ship left Liverpool January 24 for Halifax via St. John's, N. F., and left St. John's for this port last Saturday.

Mosquito Ledge, on which the Damara struck, is five miles from the mainland. The crew were all shipped in England.

The Damara was a schooner-rigged iron steamer of 3146 tons net. She was owned by A. Farquer, Withy & Co. of Glasgow, and was built in 1885 by A. Stephen & Son, of Glasgow. Her registered dimensions were: length 275 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth 25 feet. She was equipped with seven water-tight compartments.

The agents of the company in this city hold out hope for the safety of the captain and those in the second lifeboat, but say there is a possibility of them having reached some place along the coast, from which they could send us the information.

Captain Gerrish is one of the best known captains sailing out of this port. He was thoroughly familiar with the coast and its danger spots, and the agents are at a loss to understand how he got so far out of his position.

The first boat's crew suffered terribly in their struggle to reach the shore. The temperature was ten degrees below zero, the seas were running fiercely and the snow was blocked with the gale.

Against all these difficulties they battled for six hours, and finally, worn out and fully exhausted, made land at Pleasant Point. Here they knew no word of what they could not force the boat through the breaking surf.

Fishermen on the shore came to their assistance and long hours were thrown out to the boat by means of ropes. Finally the exhausted and half frozen men were dragged ashore.

If the steamer held together, Captain Gerrish may have succeeded in beaching the vessel. The reports that have reached here are very unfavorable, however, and seem to indicate that the vessel was doomed. The seas are evidently very rough, and the still gale blowing, and it is doubted if the vessel could stand the strain.

The point at which the Damara struck is exceedingly dangerous, and is rarely being stranded with a ship.

The Pleasant Point people have had no information as to the fate of the vessel or the missing boat, but are hopeful that both will be saved. At midnight the snow was still coming copiously, Captain Gerrish, started for the scene of the wreck in the ocean tug E. W. Roebling.

LIGHTSHIP MAY STAY AGROUND UNTIL SPRING

NEWPORT, Feb. 8.—Lightship No. 66 is still ashore near Dumpling Rocks, the gunboat Hist and two tugs having abandoned the attempt to float her after breaking several hawsers. Another attempt will be made at high tide to-night, but Commander Bartlett, in charge of the work, does not believe it can be successful, and says she may stay where she is until Spring.

The crew of the lightship have pumped the water out of her and have been overboard 160 tons of coal to lighten her.

Commander Bartlett said:

"The chances are very slim for floating the ship to-night because the west wind will make a low tide. It will take a big tide to get her off, and it is a question if she is not damaged beyond repair. The depth 25 feet, water-tight compartments, with seven water-tight compartments.

"The agents of the company in this city hold out hope for the safety of the captain and those in the second lifeboat, but say there is a possibility of them having reached some place along the coast, from which they could send us the information.

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SAY GUNBOAT NEWPORT IS AT SEA, DISABLED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Navy Department has received a telegram from the captain of the Admiral Schley, a Boston coal steamer, stating that he passed the gunboat Newport, February 3, about seventy miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, proceeding slowly, with her propeller gone.

Nothing has been heard from the Newport since, but it is supposed she is on her way back to Norfolk navy yard, and has been delayed on account of the heavy winds.

Tugs and wrecking steamers are looking for her off the Virginia coast.

The tug Mohick made a fruitless search for the vessel, and upon her return the vessel Captain Hopkins was found out of sight. No report has yet been received by wireless or otherwise, and both vessels may be in danger.

WARM WAVE WILL RELEASE SHIPPING

Relief from the zero weather which has been prevailing for a week is scheduled to arrive to-morrow.

The Weather Bureau to-day announced that the temperature would rise to-morrow, and that when it went up it would stay up, and there would be no more of the cold.

Slowly rising temperature, accompanied by snow and possibly rain to-morrow afternoon, is forecast.

The cold wave from the West reached New England last night, and was accompanied by a northwest wind, while a snowstorm of considerable severity raged in and at Nantucket. At Block Island it reached forty miles.

With the exception of North Dakota, New England is the coldest part of the United States to-day. Northfield, Vt., holds the palm. The official report from there at 8 A. M. was four degrees below zero.

In Boston it was twelve degrees above at 8 A. M. Central and Upper New York State is also feeling the effects of the cold wave. At Albany it registered zero and at Buffalo it was eight degrees above.

The interior States, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas and the other States, which have been experiencing zero weather for a week or more, are having much warmer weather now. In Chicago it is thirty degrees and in the Gulf States.

In Washington the temperature to-day was sixteen degrees above zero, much warmer than it has been there for ten days. In Omaha and St. Paul, where it has been from eight to fourteen degrees below zero since Thursday, it was sixteen degrees above to-day.

The report from St. Louis gave the temperature as twenty-four degrees above. The warmest place in the country is at Key West, where it is seventy. The coldest places are Bismarck, N. D., and Williston, where it is twelve below. At the last two latter places it has been all the way from twenty to thirty-four degrees below the past few days.

BOSTON HARBOR IS NEARLY FREE FROM THE ICE EMBARGO

Except for slush that is drifting into the ferry docks, Boston harbor is practically free from ice. Every leg of the Boston Towboat Company is at work breaking the few floes that are left. The main harbor is now free from ice, and the channel has impeded navigation for the past few days.

The principal channel is open now, the ice floes having drifted out to sea. There are still some floes in the harbor, but the danger of running a menace to shipping, but they can be avoided with little trouble.

Penobscot Has Cold Trip.

The steamer Penobscot of the Eastern Steamboat Company arrived early to-day from Rockland and Winthrop, Me. She was detached with ice, and her crew suffered considerably from the cold. She was due to arrive in Rockland yesterday, but was tied up for several hours in Winterport. Tugs cut her a passage to the harbor.

The Penobscot carried only fifteen passengers, most of them crew, and were thoroughly exhausted from their trying trip, although every care was taken of them.

The Clyde Line steamer, Huron, docked early to-day. She came from Jacksonville, Florida, and reported a hard trip, in Savannah. She was delayed for almost impossible to make her way through the vast ice fields that impeded the course, the tug boat. Active, broke the bow, unable to get clear.

The steamer Catalone, carrying 5,200 tons of coal from Pensacola, N. S., has not yet been able to discharge her cargo. Tugs are trying to break the ice around her, and expect that will probably be done by sheds to-night.

The breeze has exercised the slush ice from the Boston docks over to the East Boston side, and the ferry boats are having a hard time making their docks. The slips are filled with small ice packs that block the passage on every trip.

There are at least a dozen fishing vessels tied up at T wharf. They have been there for several days, and though they can see the ice in the outer harbor breaking, they do not expect to get away for several days. Without the aid of tugs it is impossible for them to break through their bonds.

UNIONS WAIT ACTION ON COMPLAINTS

Slashers' "Discrimination" List Sent to the Fall River Manufacturers.

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 8.—The "discrimination" list sent by Secretary Jackson, of the Slashers' Union, is expected to be examined by President B. B. Jackson, of the Manufacturers' Association, to-day. It contains about thirty specific complaints. Until some action is taken in regard to it, no special complaints will be made, although it is known that either of the other unions, Labor Secretary Gilbert has stated that in regard to grievances of the slashers will show the intent of the local treasurers toward strikers and whether they intend to keep in print and to the letter, the agreement upon which the strikes were settled.

It is understood that all of the Manufacturers' Association, except the Secretaries, Messrs. Borden and Durfee, are in favor of the Slashers' Union. Labor leaders have an idea that this union is especially disliked by Clerk Hall of Fleece.

The labor secretaries believe that their visit to Governor Douglas, when they understood complaints that mill treasurers had not lived up to the agreement in the purchase of coal, would do good. It has inspired treasurers to give heed to the fresh agreement, they say, and they have hopes that President Bonney will appoint the committee of mill superintendents, foremen and other executives to adjust the differences that the union shall be eliminated against in any way.

BOSTON MAN'S DEATH CAUSES MANY ERRORS

Twice Identified Wrongly, Mrs. J. W. Williams, of Boston, Claims Him as Husband.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Died in the Manhattan State Hospital, Blackwell's Island, November 26, under the name of John Whalen.

Buried under the name of Doer.

Exhumed and taken to the morgue to aid identification upon the discovery that an error had been made.

Identified as John Whalen by friends, and supposed widow notified.

Found not to be the body of Whalen.

Finally identified to-day as the husband of Mrs. J. W. Williams of Boston, Mass., by tattoo marks on his right arm.

Died Under Wrong Name.

Such is the history of J. W. Williams after death. Until a telegram received to-day from his widow in Boston identified the body beyond all doubt, the Potters field seemed likely to be the resting place of all that was mortal of Williams. To-day under a fictitious name, he was buried as "John Doer," in Potters field, Row C, No. 5,536.

Later it was found that a mistake had been made, and that Whalen was another buried in the Doer home, and the Williams body was taken to the morgue.

Then friends of John Whalen, who lived in Morphen, thought that the body of Will iams was that of Whalen. Upon communicating with the supposed widow, however, it was found that Whalen was alive.

Message Comes from Boston.

Then the morgue officials were about to consign the body to an unmarked grave, cause the telegram from Mrs. Will iams in Boston. The officials were directed to look at the right arm of the body and other tattoo marks, and found the initials "J. W." and a cross, to ship the body to her address in Boston.

The examination was made and the marks found. The body will be forwarded to-day.

MRS. EDWARDS MAY ESCAPE THE GALLOWS

By Boston American Leased Wire.

READING, Pa., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Kate Edwards has made a full confession, giving all the details of the murder of her husband for which she and Samuel Greason are preparing to die on February 16.

While the exact statements made by the woman in this confession are being carefully concealed by her lawyer, Mr. Lentz, it is believed here that she assumes complete responsibility for the killing of Edwards and exonerates Greason from any connection in the murder. Mr. Lentz, who is Greason's lawyer, John Rothermel, starts for Harrisburg to-day to lay the confession before Governor Pennypacker.

Should the confession of the woman, her assumption of responsibility for the crime and her exoneration of Greason, are regarded here as grounds of the reality of her statements, it is believed, will have great weight with Governor Pennypacker and the Board of Pardons in their consideration of the question of reprieve. Mr. Rothermel said to-day that Greason would never be hanged, and Mr. Lentz, who has worked unceasingly for two years for the commutation of Mrs. Edwards's sentence, says that she will never see the scaffold. Both lawyers were closeted with the woman in her cell to-day before starting for Harrisburg.

FATHER TO SUCCOR BOY STRICKEN BLIND BY WANT

Boston Man Going to Bridgeport for Boy Now in Darkness From Sad Affliction.

"In the twenty-three years that I have been in this country none of my family has had occasion to call to others for aid, and now that my boy, stricken blind, has been placed in the workhouse in Bridgeport because he had no money for work, I will have him released as soon as possible. I will go to Bridgeport myself to secure his release, and bring him back to Boston, where I can provide a home and all the care required."

This statement came from Louis Cohen, of No. 28 Genesee street, South End, to-day. He has volunteered by a reporter for the BOSTON AMERICAN that his son, who had been suddenly stricken blind on the street in Bridgeport, had been removed to the Workhouse, while his companion, Charles Brock, aged twenty-three, also of Boston, had been imprisoned as a vagrant. Both were looking for work when Cohen lost his sight.

After a struggle with privation and want, Cohen collapsed on the street, and the light of day is shut completely from him at least for the present.

More than a year ago young Cohen announced to his father, Louis Cohen, a cobbler employed by Max Bloom, at No. 41 Pleasant street, South End, that he would go out into the world and fight to secure more than a mere livelihood. He went to Chicago.

For a time he did well, but his eyesight failed him, he lost his work and was forced to the hospitals. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he started for Boston, but at Bridgeport his money gave out, and there he stopped to earn enough to complete his journey. Suffering from hunger and cold he collapsed and darkness came upon him.

ARMED MOB IS TO MARCH ON PALACE

has been suspended and the movements of many of the steamers have been interrupted, as the men working on the docks have refused to fill the naptha tanks of the vessels. An attempt was made to-day to run the station master at Batoum.

The strike spirit among the Caucasus are becoming worse and trouble on the Transcaucasian railway is late-reported.

FATHER GOPON IS FOUND.

Father Gopon, the leader of the workmen of St. Petersburg in the affair of January 22, is now known to be in Switzerland.

The police have discovered at the residence of Municipal Councillor Kedrine, one of those who was arrested with Maxime Gorki after the attempt to interview Minister of the Interior Schipoudi-Mirsky the night before the rebellion between the soldiers and workmen in the city, and who is still in St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress, the draft of a proclamation inciting the army to revolt.

Colonel Andre Tolstoi has returned from Manchuria, where he received a wound in the head, and was decorated with the Cross of St. George. He is visiting his father, Count Leo Tolstoi, at Yasnaya Polyana. He intends to take an examination for a commission and return to the Far East.

GORKI SUFFERING IN PRISON.

Maxime Gorki's wife has been permitted to visit him in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Gorki is suffering from a slight indisposition, due to confinement. He is receiving every attention, a high officer having been specially detailed to look after him.

Governor-General Trepoff has ordered the Curator of Education to instruct all professors in universities and teachers in schools of St. Petersburg to inform their students that academic anarchy must cease. Students must resume their studies by February 20, and non-retiring to do so will be expelled.

If the students refuse or the professors associate themselves with the movement the universities and schools will be closed, proclamation inciting the army to revolt, announced, would close and education in St. Petersburg would cease.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR 30 IN MUTINY AT SEVASTOPOL

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris, from St. Petersburg, says that the cases of the mutineers of the battleship Potemkin, who mutinied at Sevastopol on July 23 were tried yesterday. Thirty of them were sentenced to death and the rest were condemned to penalties of varying severity.

SURGERY CURE WITHOUT KNIFE

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 8.—The family of Dr. John Reese, a home-setter, and his many marvelous cures, has spread to Washington and Reese is attending Mrs. Timmins, wife of Evelyn Timmins, and daughter of Vice-President-elect Fairbanks. Mrs. Timmins arrived her Sunday and is said to be in better condition than she has been in two years. Dr. Reese believes he can effect a permanent cure.

Two years ago Mrs. Timmins, while dancing at a ball in Washington, fell and injured one of her legs. Since that time she has suffered intensely, although she has walk in a way. The best medical experts said the trouble was in the pelvic region. All this attention Mrs. Timmins's condition had become worse.

Hearing of Dr. Reese, Mrs. Timmins called him. He found that the injury was in the hip.

To-day, for the first time in two years, Mrs. Timmins walked across the room without assistance.

"I already will cure her," said the home-setter. "Her case is a remarkable one, but bloodless surgery will make her strong."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

SALEM HAS NEW STREET HEAD

SALEM, Feb. 8.—At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day, Patrick J. Kelley was elected Street Commissioner over David N. Cook.

Mr. Kelley has served as foreman of the street department for several years. Mr. Cook has been Street Commissioner for eight years.

TO DISCUSS GYPSY MOTH.

The Gypsy Moth pest will be discussed by the United Improvement Council of Boston to-night at the hall, No. 104 Ashmont street.

"The Dresswell"
WILL SAVE YOU
50c. on Every Dollar

Clothing Suits, were $21.00, now 10.50
Coats, black and grey, were $10.00, now 5.00
Skirts, all wool, were $5.00, now 2.50
Shirt Waists of linen, crash, red and blue mixtures, were $1.50, now 75c

159 TREMONT STREET

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., 2010 Madison Square, PHILA.

UTTER DEFIES PARTY BOSS IN RHODE ISLAND

Encourages Members of Assembly to Ignore Machine and Act on Their Own Judgement.

HE WOULD END GAG RULE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—The Republican machine, which is credited with dictating the action of the Legislature and the executive department of Rhode Island, is much agitated over a revolt of the party members of the General Assembly, encouraged by Governor Utter. The Governor and a majority of the newly-elected Assemblymen have decided to remove gag rule from legislation, and consider, debate and pass bills according to their own judgment.

For years the party whip has been all powerful. General Brayton has issued his orders, and they have been blindly obeyed by legislators, on penalty of losing renomination and reelection. In future Republicans who follow the leadership of Governor Utter propose to take matters into their own hands, and it is hoped thereby to restore party power in the State, which has been slipping away because of popular objection to machine domination at the State House.

ELECTORS' VOTE POLLED TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks were to-day formally declared the President and Vice President-elect of the United States. The ceremonious event of canvassing the electoral vote by the Senate and House in joint session took place in the hall of the House in the presence of a concourse of distinguished men. The galleries set apart for guests of the White House finally and of the diplomatic corps usually empty, were crowded as early as 12 o'clock.

Senator Frye, as president pro tempore of the Senate, announced the vote, and for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and 140 for Parker and Davis.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	Closing.
Amal. Copper	72⅞	73⅛
Am. Car & Foundry	39	39
Am. Locos	37	37⅛
Am. Smelt	111	111⅛
Am. Smelt. Securities	111	111⅛
Am. Steel	39⅛	39⅛
Atchison	80⅛	80⅛
Atchison pfd	101	101⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	104⅛	104⅛
Brooklyn Transit	76⅛	76⅛
Canadian Pacific	151⅛	151⅛
Ches. & Ohio	41⅜	41⅜
Chi. Gt. West	17⅜	17⅜
Chi. & N. W.	194	194
Chi. R. I. & P.	150⅞	150⅞
Colorado Fuel	37⅜	37⅜
Consolidated Gas	206	206
Del. & Hud.	171	171
Erie	37⅜	37⅜
Erie 1st pfd	69⅜	69⅜
Illinois Central	145⅜	145⅜
Louisville & Nashville	106	106
Manhattan	138⅛	138⅛
Metropolitan	128⅛	128⅛
Mexican Central	20	20
Minn. & St. L.	90	90
M. K. & Texas	32⅛	32⅛
M. K. & Texas pref.	69⅛	69⅛
New York Central	148⅛	148⅛
N. Y. Ont. & Western	43⅛	43⅛
Norfolk & West.	74⅛	74⅛
Northern Pacific	146⅛	146⅛
Pennsylvania	141⅜	141⅜
Reading	94⅛	94⅛
Reading 1st pfd	84⅛	84⅛
Southern Pacific	67⅜	67⅜
Southern Railway	27⅛	27⅛
Southern Railway pfd	87⅛	87⅛
Texas Pacific	27⅛	27⅛
Toledo & Ohio Central	47⅛	47⅛
Union Pacific	107⅛	107⅛
Union Pacific pfd	94⅛	94⅛
U. S. Leather pfd	87⅛	87⅛
U. S. Rubber pfd	107⅛	107⅛
United States Steel	34⅛	34⅛
United States Steel pref.	94⅛	94⅛
Wabash	19⅛	19⅛
Western Union	92⅛	92⅛

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	Closing.
Adams	148⅝	148⅝
Amalgamated	72⅝	73⅛
Am. Agricultural	39	39
Am. Ag. Ch. preferred	80⅞	80⅞
Am. Sugar Refining	127⅝	127⅝
American Sugar	144⅞	144⅞
American Woolen	30⅝	30⅝
American Woolen preferred	90⅝	90⅝
Arcadian	46⅝	46⅝
Atchison	80⅝	80⅝
Atlantic	26⅝	26⅝
Boston Elevated	135⅞	135⅞
Boston & Maine	176⅝	176⅝
Calumet & Hecla	670	670
Centennial	20⅝	20⅝
Copper Range	69	69
Dominion	97⅝	97⅝
Fitchburg	135⅝	135⅝
Fitchburg pref.	97⅝	97⅝
Gen. Electric	170⅝	170⅝
Mass. Gas	90⅝	90⅝
Mass. Gas 1st pref.	94⅝	94⅝
N. E. Cotton Yarn	100	100
N. Y., N. H. & H.	207⅝	207⅝
Old Colony	207⅝	207⅝
Pullman	244⅝	244⅝
Rubber	24⅝	24⅝
Rubber preferred	107⅝	107⅝
Shaw Machinery	49⅝	49⅝
Swift & Co.	122⅝	122⅝
Trinity	109⅝	109⅝
United States Steel	34⅝	34⅝
United States Steel pref.	94⅝	94⅝
Union Pacific	107⅝	107⅝
Union Pacific pref.	94⅝	94⅝
U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝
U. S. Leather pref.	87⅝	87⅝
U. S. Rubber pref.	107⅝	107⅝
Utah	42⅝	42⅝
Wabash	19⅝	19⅝
Western Union	92⅝	92⅝

NO SLEEP FOR MOTHER
Baby Covered With Sores and Scales, Could Not Tell What She Looked Like.

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. It itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. —Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

Advertise Your Wants
—IN THE—
Boston American

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds Quickly Relieved by LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Cures a cold in one day, relieves the grip. Call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Pneumonia and Grip Follow the Snow LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE prevents Pneumonia and Grip. Call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

LEE WINS IN HIS BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Jury Returned Verdict for Defendant on Two Grounds To-day.

NEW TRIAL TO BE ASKED

"The jury, upon considering all evidence in the suit of McNally vs. Lee, find for the defendant."

This was the verdict rendered in the breach of promise case of Robert Emmons Lee, the Harvard graduate, who was sued by Helen Bates McNally, a chorus girl. Lee is married and lives with his wife in apartments at Riverbank Court, Cambridge.

Attorney Kelly, counsel for Miss McNally, in his brief to-day a motion for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was against the evidence and the weight of the evidence and that it was against the law as given to the jury by the Court.

When court was convened at 10 o'clock to-day the jury was not ready with its verdict. Shortly after, however, the bell rang in, and Foreman Henry D. Dodge, of Arlington, announced the jury's decision. Judge Bishop then addressed the jury, saying:

"Gentlemen, upon what grounds did you find for the defendant? Upon the grounds that the promise to marry was secured by false representations, or that the defendant had been given a release by the plaintiff?"

"Upon both grounds," answered the foreman.

Neither Lee or Miss McNally were in the court room when the jury announced its verdict. Attorney Charles H. Strogen, counsel for Lee, was the only interested person present.

The verdict of the jury was to a great extent based on a letter written by Miss McNally to the defendant on October 6, 1903. This letter was read several times in court and was carefully examined by Judge Bishop. The letter reads:

My Dearest—It is all over at last. I thought that it would never end. The lights, the music and all. As long as I live I will never forget this night. Why did you come into my life again and make me love you all over one more? There is nothing else in life worth living for, can I stand it?

The wish to die isn't strong enough. I have suffered and gone through too much. Why didn't you stay away from me, and not make me love you all over again? You haven't the right. You shouldn't have done it. I must see you. Can't you come on Friday night? What harm have I ever done to any person in my life that I should be made to go through so much?

I can wait over to-night. I need you near me. I want to feel your arms around me and have you kiss me. Oh, how will I end this letter. I know you will see me for saying this, but I can't help it. I am not yours any more and still—yes, I will be yours all my life. Even if it can't be in the right way, let it be in the wrong. Lovingly, HELEN.

ASKS BOSTON AMERICAN TO HELP FIND DAUGHTER

MISS EVA LITTLEFIELD.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD MISSING LOWELL GIRL.

Mother of Eva Littlefield, Missing 16-Year-Old Lowell Girl, Nearly Distracted.

Special to the Boston American.

LOWELL, Feb. 8.—To the BOSTON AMERICAN, the mother of Eva Littlefield has appealed to help her find her daughter.

Eva Littlefield is sixteen years of age, and pretty. She left home suddenly last Saturday. One brief word has come to her mother. That was in a letter, in which the girl said:

"I am going out West."

"She could not have gone; she did not have money enough," said Mrs. Littlefield to the BOSTON AMERICAN.

"I am sure that something has happened her. She would not have gone away herself like this. I would do anything to get her back home. She is too young to be out in the world alone. Every hour I worry for I think what might happen to her. Please do help me find her through the AMERICAN. If she could only be told that we have low I want her back, she would come straight home to me, I know."

HEARST'S SUIT AGAINST COAL TRUST ARGUED

Mr. Shearn Exposes Illegal Acts of the Monopoly Before Interstate Commission.

TEMPLE IRON CO. A MENACE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the continuation of the argument of the anthracite cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day, Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst, pointed out that unlike other railroad pools the anthracite combination had for its purpose not maintenance of rates, but a division of the coal well below rates and consequent maintenance of selling prices.

After citing authorities he declared that "any condition between these six railroads, either one intending by concert of action to make or control conditions in regard to rates, one where there is a division of freight between them in the success of which they have a common interest, is a violation of the law."

Temple Iron Company, owning eleven collieries, and itself jointly owned by six of the coal roads, was the heart and centre of the consolidation, Mr. Shearn pointed out that if this possession was legal there was no obstacle to the owner ship of railways and coal mines in Pennsylvania by the same roads not secretly, but in open defiance of the law.

Clearly a Case of Rebate.

He discussed the Temple Iron Company's contract with the railroads, providing in case of deficiency in the business of the iron company a drawback of 12½ cents per ton should be rendered by the rail roads.

"What is this but the plainest sort of a rebate?" asked Mr. Shearn. Yet President Baer says grandiloquently: 'I believe in the sanctity of the law.' He should have said 'travesty of the law.' The Temple Iron Company scheme is illegal and rotten from top to bottom."

The attention of the commission was then called to the attempt of President Morgan of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to combine 80 per cent. of the coal tonnage in 1902, and subsequent similar attempts, culminating in 1903 with the coal and railroad combination covering in New York and dividing the business in fixed percentages. Mr. Shearn quoted the testimony of one of the men who, even by inside witnesses the truth of his statements.

The Findings Analyzed.

Several thousand pages of testimony were taken on this subject by the commission, and Mr. Shearn analyzed the findings from the standpoint of public policy.

He discussed the alleged coal purchase contracts by which the roads control the output of their mines not actually owned in the combination.

The attorney's counsel devoted the most of his time to-day to a treatment of the law respecting rebates. He defined the published rates of approximately $1.60 per ton as never suffered to exceed, and the result that operators refused to sign the contracts and then their cars were forced by any full tariff rates, which was ruinous to them.

Clear Table of Charges.

This argument was succinctly stated in a table showing that the New York, Susquehanna & Western, with a published rate of $1.60 per ton, actually charged against coal shippers and its own collieries from 90¢ a ton, and from as low as $1.16 on grate coal to $1.56 on stove and nut grades, the latter rates being reached in 1903, while such lower rates being assessed in previous years, the average for all grades being from thirty to thirty-five cents below the published rates.

The road could make profits on this load, Mr. Shearn declared, on published rates, but orders exorbitant and unreasonable.

FENCING POPULAR WITH YOUNG SOCIETY WOMEN

TWO YOUNG SOCIETY WOMEN FENCERS.

Girls of Roxbury, Dorchester and Jamaica Plain Enthuse Over the Sport.

Society scions scorn of Roxbury, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and other suburban places, have become interested in fencing. They have entered into this sport with zest, and are reaping their reward in good health. The St. James Fencing Club has been organized on Roxbury, with rooms on Moreland street. Captain A. W. Sea holm has been placed in charge as master-at-arms and director of the club, and the organization is a success, physically, socially and financially.

All the members are enthusiastic over the sport and tell of its beneficent results in health and strength. Parents, seeing their wealth and debt children becoming strong, cannot speak too loudly in praise of the exercise.

Miss C. G. Moulton, of No. 19 Highland Park street, Roxbury, a fencer of the first prize in the exhibition fencing bouts for charity, recently in the club rooms, said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter: "Fencing has done wonders for me. A year ago I was a nervous and physical wreck. I had been ill in a hospital with appendicitis for several months and after I left that institution was still bothered, held to them.

Miss Ida Brewer, No. 2 Greenville Park, Mattapan; Miss Leah Jones, 59 St. James street; Helen Fox, No. 16 Rockville Park, and Alinda Rosemeyer, No. 30 Whitney street, all of Roxbury, are also enthusiastic exponents of the art of fencing, claim ing that the exercise has been very beneficial to them.

Miss Marion M. Blodgett, one of the members who participated in the exhibition contests recently, said: "My eyesight had troubled me considerably. Engaging in the bouts with the foils is very pleasing, and it has helped my eyesight very much, as it is necessary for one to be constantly on the alert, watching for the thrusts and parries of the opponent, thus strengthening the eyes."

Miss Josephine Torbey, of Jamaica Plain, also enthuses over the sport. She played the part of the animal in "Beauty and the Beast" at the Castle Square Theatre when it was produced there.

The house was destroyed at a loss of $5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are spending the Winter in Georgia, where word was telegraphed them to-day.

KING LEOPOLD DEFIED BY A NAPOLEON

Prince Victor Declares Belgium Will Support Him in Marrying Princess Clementine.

REFUSES TO HEED KING

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 8.—King Leopold is greatly disturbed over the attachment of his youngest daughter, the Princess Clementine, for Prince Victor Napoleon, who is next in line to the French throne. He insists that the Prince and his daughter stop calling.

The Princess is now living in the Château, but it is understood that no communication has passed between her and her father since they quarrelled some time ago regarding the proposed betrothal.

King Leopold has sent Count Doultremont, the Grand Master of the French court, to see Prince Victor, and find if the report that the Prince has refused to espouse Clementine without her father's consent was correct. Regarding her a question to this effect, Prince Victor said:

"That is another affair."

Defies the King.

"In that case," said the Marechal, "you will be expelled from the country."

Yes it replied Victor. The whole Belgium nation will join to against the king.

3 ARRESTS FOR BANK ROBBERY

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—After twenty-six years the secret service officers believe they are at last on the track of the men who on Sunday, October 22, 1878, robbed the Manhattan Savings Institution at Broadway and Bleeker streets of $2,757,-000 in cash and securities.

One of the stolen government bonds, No. 4,900, was presented at the sub-treasury by the Aetna National Bank, at Warren and Greenwich streets, as collateral for a loan. It was immediately identified as one of the stolen bonds, and Captain William A. Hilton of the secret service was notified.

Later Detectives Cowsons, who claims to be a capitalist and promoter of mining interests in the Klondike and Alaska, and Frank Lewis, a clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Lewis, a stock promoter and broker, lifting at the Broadway Central Hotel, and Joseph Lewis, promoter and broker, lifting at White Plains, were also arrested.

BOSTON "7TH SON" IS ARRESTED

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A man who calls himself James M. Sheard of Boston, and who is said to have an office at No. 25 West Nineteenth street, has been held by Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Court in $500 bail for trial, charged by the Medical Society of New York County with practicing medicine without a license.

A pamphlet submitted in evidence stated that Sheard was the seventh son of a seventh son," and "for several hundred years it has been noticed that the seventh son of the seventh son makes an excellent physician."

MALDEN MAN IS FROZEN TO DEATH IN BARN

Jeremiah Conley, Jr., Dies in Hayloft of E. E. Neal, His Employer.

Jeremiah H. Conley, Jr., twenty-seven years old, for eight years special delivery messenger at Boston central postoffice, and son of Jeremiah H. Conley, Sr., superintendent of the Malden division of the Metropolitan water system, was found frozen to death early to-day in the hayloft of E. E. Neal's barn on Franklin street, Malden. He lived at No. 6 Franklin court, Malden, only a short distance away.

He had worked for Mr. Neal, who is a coal dealer, for the past two years and frequently slept in the barn nights to be on hand early in the morning. When Henry Searle, one of the feeders, opened the barn door to-day he found young Conley's body in the hay, dead. It is supposed that he lay down for a nap without taking care to cover himself sufficiently and, in his sleep, was frozen to death.

Young Conley was unmarried and lived with his parents. He was a member of the Malden, where his family is prominent. His mother was prostrated by the news of his death and is now seriously ill.

The body will be viewed by the medical examiner. The funeral will be Friday morning from the Church of the Sacred Heart at 10 o'clock.

ROCKLAND MAN, MISSING, LAST SEEN IN CHICAGO

Everett B. Church Said to Owe $15,000 on Notes.

Everett B. Church, of Rockland, one of the most prominent business men of Plymouth County, and a well known figure at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has not been seen in Rockland since January 28, was in Chicago Friday and Saturday last according to information from Albert Dodge, of the Chamber of Commerce. Church is said to have left behind him notes amounting to $15,000 or $16,000.

Mr. Dodge is a trader on the Chamber of Commerce floor and has frequently put Church's options for Church on the Chicago Board of Trade. A letter just received by Mr. Dodge from the Chicago firm with whom Church's orders had been placed says that Church was in the office of the Chicago house February 2 and 3.

Was Outside Dealer.

Church had no office in the Chamber of Commerce, being known as an "outside dealer. In regard to the notes he is said to have left behind, C. F. Washburn, of room No. 702, Chamber of Commerce, said to-day:

"I know Church has a number of notes out. Most of them are endorsed by Albert Culver, his father-in-law. I have one of his notes for a small amount. I hold as collateral a Chamber of Commerce certificate."

Dispatches from Rockland say that Church's wife disclaims all knowledge of his whereabouts, and though rumors have placed him in several Western cities, his family have received no word from him since he left.

Mr. Church recently retired from the position of manager of the Albert Culver Coal Company. He was married a few years ago to the daughter of Albert Culver, the founder of the company. He had been in the employ of the company for many years, and acted as super ntendent of it before his retirement a few weeks ago.

Until Mr. Church disappeared the fact that he had a large number of outstanding notes was not known in Rockland. Most of them were handled by Boston brokers. The only loan that he is known to have negotiated in Rockland is one for $2,000, from the Rockland National Bank. Albert Culver went security for one-half.

James W. Spence, the senior member of the Albert Culver Company, said that the company would lose nothing through Mr. Church. "He does not owe us a cent," he said.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Church, who still is living at the Church homestead, adjoining her father's property. It is known that a mortgage for $2,000 was placed on the house and has never been paid.

RICE CAPTAIN OF LANCERS

Lieutenant James Rice was elected captain of Troop A, National Lancers, on the fifth ballot over Lieutenant Housman.

JOHN L. GAME IN BOUT WITH PNEUMONIA

Famous Fighter Seriously Ill, Confident He Will Knock Out His Opponent.

Special to the Boston American.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—John L. Sullivan is ill with pneumonia, and while not regarded as in a dangerous condition by his physicians, is very weak and is not expected to be able to resume his bouts until Saturday or several weeks. All immediate dates have been cancelled.

"The doctor tells me," said John L., "that all I need is vitality to pull through. That is about all I have left. If I can assisted on a $10,000 stake or a big side bet in this fight, where would I be? You, Mister, I have got more than vitality. I've got lots of friends. Seems to me some things that I have made more friends than dollars when I was knocking 'em all out. Nothing pays better than being square. I was busted with my coin and never could trot double with good sense when Mr. John Boyer was holding the ribbons. But I was always as square as the ring I went in.

"This pneumonia is the worst game I've been up against since I had typhoid fever down at Revere Beach. They said I was off in three, but I got out of bed and licked Jake Kilrain just to show 'em that they had the signal wrong. When I get through with this bout I ain't going to fight anybody, but I'll say a few words really words to the friends in Boston whom I've been able to meet since my old man is."

St. Louis doctors are taking the greatest interest in Sullivan's illness, and are watching his battle against pneumonia with unusual keenness. They say it is a disease which is especially dangerous to a man who has been a heavy drinker, and that, considering his career, Sullivan is now showing that he is still a physical marvel.

"I've cut off the booze out," John L. said, "but they are giving me enough dope to stock a drug store."

FISHERMEN TELL OF AWFUL HARDSHIPS

Arctic Gale Encountered by Boston Men on Georges Grounds.

Captains of the eleven fishing schooners which docked at T wharf to-day tell stories of harrowing sights with the ice and cold on the Georges fishing banks.

"We left the banks Sunday night," said Captain Daley of the schooner Muriel, "and though the cold was the most intense I have ever experienced off the banks in years, we did not suffer till yesterday, when a terrific gale struck us. The gale lasted all night and it was simply impossible for anyone to remain on deck for over a few minutes at a time. The cold lasted all night."

Captain Mero, of the schooner Flirt, was among the arrivals to-day, the schooner bringing in 6,000 pounds of mixed fish, after being out ten days.

"I never experienced such weather in all my life as we encountered on the banks," said Captain Mero. "It seems almost a miracle that none of the schooners we sailed had suffered any mishaps.

The Francis Whalen, Captain Hogan, which left T wharf five weeks ago, and which had been reported lost, arrived with the arrivals to-day. Captain Hogan put into Yarmouth with his catch eight days ago, and then returned to the banks. He also reports the gale severe.

All of the arriving vessels are ice-covered from rail to waterline. The spray from the moment it struck a rope or spar froze and formed solid ice.

The fleet of eleven vessels brought in about 60,000 pounds of mixed fish, the best record for the past ten days. Prices for fish have showed a steady decline as a result of the increased supply.

AGED 70, KILLS HIMSELF WITH GUN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—Louis H. Meyer, seventy years old and well known in the cityevile district, placed the muzzle of a double barreled shot gun to his mouth and then discharged both barrels, killing himself. Despondency was the cause.

REV. W. R. ALGER DIES AT HOME

Rev. Dr. William R. Alger, preacher, author and former chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is dead at his home, No. 9 Bimmer street, at the age of 82 years.

BIG EARNINGS FOR THE B.&M.

The gross earnings of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the last quarter of 1904 show an increase over the earnings of the last quarter of 1903 of $180,146.53. The increase for the last half of 1904, compared with the corresponding half of the previous year, was $458,487.80.

The statement was filed with the Railroad Commissioners to-day. It shows gross earnings, $9,064,884.69; corresponding quarter of 1903, $8,884,738.07; gross earnings for the last six months of 1904, $18,-947,706.32; for last six months of 1903, $18,485,252.47.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

NO CHURCH LAW FOR MOURNING

"The statement of Father Bresnahan that other colors than black are to be prohibited at funeral exercises applies to his own church and to no other," said he in the presence of flowers at obsequies to be discontinued. Father Bresnahan spoke for his own church alone. Purple and other colors are just as legitimate for mourning as is black."

This statement was made to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter by a clergyman high in the affairs of the New England arch diocese, and his remarks with Archbishop Williams. It was also learned that no official mandate concerning the use of flowers and the choice of mourning color will be issued. Pastors of dioceses, however, are at liberty to lay down rules for the observance of exercises in the respective churches.

The Parisian
3 Bargain Specials 3
250 SUITS, assorted styles and colors. Manufacturer's prices $18, $20 and $22. 10.00
200 SKIRTS, assorted material and colors. Manufacturer's prices $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50. Special Price 2.98
24 dozen WAISTS, all wool, cheviots and white washable waists. Manufacturer's prices $2.98. Special Price 98c
16-18 Winter St.

Dr. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Will Positively Cure
Kidney and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation. 12,500,000 people were treated in 1904 26c. All druggists

FOR NEURALGIA
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

BOSTON PENCILS | WARD'S
97-03 Franklin St., Boston

GIRL'S LIFE IS SAVED BY CAT

Special to the Boston American.

MONSON, Feb. 8.—Awakened by the mewing of a pet cat, Miss Maude Jennings, daughter of the home of Arthur D. Ellis, got out of the house just in time to save herself from the fire which was sweeping through the structure. She picked up the cat in her hurried exit, saving the life of the animal which now will be a pet of her own life.

The house was destroyed at a loss of $5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are spending the Winter in Georgia, where word was telegraphed them to-day.

SOMETHING BETTER
THAN TRADING STAMPS
Our Money - Saving Discount Book System
(Copyright by Ellis Kimball Co.)
WE GIVE
$6.00 CASH
(Discount on a Full Book, Purchases Amounting to $100.00

Some stamps are redeemable in $2.50 worth of goods, and if the book of stamps is the time you get $5.00 worth of merchandise. Some stamps are redeemable in equal to one full book of the latter stamps, which are worth $10.00 when the book is filled. In such cases we give cash for the full amount of your purchases. On a 10c purchase with stamps you receive in change 5c in cash. We give cash for the 1Sc, which fills your book, and you get cash for the 25c book. We get stamps of a lot of stores. We trade as a member of the trade, but not exclusively through any of the one store.

Pitts Kimball Co.
Washington, Summer and Bromfield Sts.

We save you 6 per cent. on what you spend; a bank gives you 1 per cent. on what you save.

THE BIG STORE
Vorenberg's
Washington, Hanover & Elm Sts

Is Your Hair Falling Out
TURNING GRAY OR FADING?
HAY'S Hairhealth
restored by Shikalth Treatment with Hayden's Soap, positively cures dandruff, kills microbes and stops falling hair, grows fine, fluffy hair and KEEPS YOU LOOKING YOUNG
Shikalth Treatment, 75c., consists of Hayden's Shikalth Shampoo, Shikalth Shampoo Tablets, most speedy and effective Dandruff Germicide, and Hayden's Hairhealth Dressing. Sold by druggists, or sent, prepaid, by C. O. Hayden & Co., Boston, Mass. Free anything without Philo Hay signature.
Large 50c. bottles Hairhealth. Druggists.

Two Dollars For Pants Worth Three
For further particulars, attend our Annual Trousers Sale, now in its height. You'll see thousands of pairs of trousers selling for $1 to $2 less than their regular prices.

Some men wake up to find themselves famous, but the majority work at it.
—Atchison's Philosophy.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.
Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1901, at the post office of Boston, Mass.
Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Cents.
Terms: Postage included for the United States (outside of Boston), Canada and Mexico.
Daily only:
One year $3.00
Six months 1.50
One month ..... .25
Sunday only:
One year 2.50
Six months 1.25
Daily and Sunday:
One year 5.00
Six months 2.75
One month ..... .50

MRS. EBEN D. JORDAN AND DAUGHTER SAIL

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Ferdinand du Martheray, former Swiss minister to the United States, and his wife were passengers on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.

Other passengers were Mrs. Eben D. Jordan and Miss Helen Jordan of Boston, and Adele Aus der Ohe, the pianist.

FRENCH ESTATE $203,621.

The inventory of the estate of Charles E. French, late of Commonwealth avenue, filed in the Probate Court, shows the total value of the estate to be $203,621, of which $188,120 is personality, the remainder realty.

LOOK FOR THE OWL
When you buy Sanford's Ginger, and thus avoid worthless imitations and substitutes.

HOCH MUST NOW GO TO CHICAGO

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Governor Higgins has granted the requisition of the Governor of Illinois for the extradition of Johann Hoch, the alleged bigamist, who is under arrest in New York City.

A Chicago dispatch says:

That there is another matrimonial juggler in Chicago may soon be established through a discovery just made by the police. This discoverer incidentally necessitates writing off nearly all the aliases claimed to have been used by Johann Hoch.

Albert Bushteberg, or Bushberg, is the name which Hoch went by when he first came to this country. The police have learned that another alias, also a German, who advertised for wives in German newspapers on the Hoch plan, used this alias.

CAMBRIDGE GAS CO. SAYS IT CANNOT REDUCE PRICE

Directors Assert That Lower Rate Would Impair Value of Their Plant.

The directors of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, in a lengthy communication to the Cambridge Board of Aldermen, have assigned a number of reasons why, in their opinion, they should not reduce the price of gas in that city. That they made a half-dozen voluntary reductions during the past fifteen years, and that a further reduction now would seriously reduce the dividends to the stockholders and impair the value of the plant, is the principal argument.

The communication follows a conference between Mayor Daly and the officials of the gas company. The board referred the matter to the committee on Wires and Lamps, and on motion of Alderman Daniel W. Connor, who began the cheaper gas agitation in that city, the communication has been ordered printed and assigned a place on the calendar.

Company Officials Ready.

In his message accompanying the gas company's letter, after reviewing the aldermanic action which authorized him to discuss with the gas interests the question of cheaper gas, Mayor Daly writes that the officials of the company asked him to state that they are ready and anxious to meet any members of the Board of Aldermen, of a committee, and to furnish any information in their power bearing on the case.

The communication to the Board is signed by Edward M. Bouvé, president of the gas company. It states that for the year ending June 30, 1903, the net profit was $118,657, and 4½ per cent, was paid to shareholders. In the year ending June 30, 1904, the profit was $124,000, on a gain in sales of one and a quarter per cent. The officers state that the business has almost entirely done to the lower cost of coal and other materials.

For the current year, says the gas company, it does not expect any lower prices on materials, whose amount of an increase in capital $50,000 will be required for dividends instead of $40,000, an item of interest. With gas at the present average of $1.00 per thousand there will remain but eight cents for depreciation and emergency charges, as against twelve cents usually considered necessary.

The company also rehearses the reductions in prices from $1.75 before 1886, to the present price of $1. It argues that the company has always been well and economically managed, and insists that no further reductions were made the usual dividends would be cut and the stock at par would not sell at all. It would in the end prove to be more costly to the consumers than the present rates, which are considered reasonable.

Comparisons With Other Cities.

A table of comparisons between Lowell, Lynn and Cambridge is included in the letter to offset the argument that Cambridge should have its gas as cheap as those cities, where the rate is about 90 cents. After comparing the character of businesses supplied in the three cities, the letter is not so well situated, the statement is made that Lynn and Lowell have installed at Cambridge's cost, and the gas making methods that save money at the latter.

"The Cambridge company is now in treaty for the installation of similar improvements in its plant, with the same object in view," concludes the letter, "and as soon as this is accomplished, I am confident that the company will deal with its consumers on the same liberal basis that it has always shown through out its corporate existence."

WARNING BY A WOMAN ADDS TO FIRE MYSTERY

Police Are Puzzled More Than Ever by Williston Seminary Blaze.

Special to the Boston American.

EASTHAMPTON, Feb. 8.—State and municipal police have unearthed just enough of the mystery surrounding the murderous assault on William E. Porter and the burning of North Hall, Williston Seminary, here, to make the affair apparently inexplicable. To-day Chief of Police Buckner declared that this last attempt to burn the hall, which was successful, was the third which had been made in two weeks. Incidentally, he said the letter he received from some one with the reversed letter warning him not to remain in his room that night was the principal clue in the case thus far. The question is: Who wrote this letter of warning? It seems to have been a woman.

State Detective James McKay and the local police are firm in the conviction that there must be some connection between the burning of the building and the attempt on Porter's life. One of the fires was discovered on the attic floor in the same section of the great dormitory building where the last fatal fire had its origin. It was extinguished by a professor. The other fire, just a few days later, also began in this section, and was discovered by Porter himself.

Many Lives Endangered.

In either case, the police say, the blaze was of sufficient size and importance to know that it had been started with the intent that the purpose was to burn the building. This immediately suggests the theory that someone who was at work on the floor set the fires in order to kill him. The fact that Porter was finally struck on the head by masked men, bolsters this lissembility and the building then fired, helps out this theory. Once before, too, he had been attacked on the street at night. Meanwhile the incendiaries have endangered scores of lives of professors and students in North Hall.

The letter which bore the reversed warning had simply these words: "Will, my dear: Do not stay in your room at night. A Friend." This was in the handwriting of a girl. Now Porter is convalescent and was popular among the young women of Northampton and Williston. Suspicion before the police are inclined to look for a live subject could indicate a rival whose lavish love affair. The college "trap" fraternities has been pretty well abandoned. Certain it is that the mysterious fires that burn in dormitory were directed against young Porter.

WORE FALSE WHISKERS AND WIG IN COURT

Fall River Man Disguises Himself to Hear His Wife's Testimony Against Him.

TAUNTON, Feb. 8.—Because of a desire to hear what his wife was going to say about him when her libel for divorce was heard at the county court house, Court here, Patrick J. Cody, an insurance man of Fall River, created a sensation about the court room.

Mr. Cody is a little man, with a rosy, smooth face. But in court he wore a heavy wig that made his head appear as big as all over his head, while a mustache of prodigious size and whiskers made of curled hair hid every portion of his face except his eyes. A suit of clothing and a pair of bright yellow leggins completed his make-up.

State Detective Hughes, who never saw him worn a disguise before, took a look at the stranger and seeing the books over his desk, which held the glass heard to his face, he began to look him over pretty carefully.

In response to questions he pulled the glasses over into a position and in a low whisper said that his wife was inside attempting to secure a divorce from him. He said that he assumed the disguise so as to hear what she would say about her husband. After this overhauling by the detective he pulled off the "Dundreary" and the wig and went inside and heard the case in an obscure corner and pulled his weary looking coat collar about his face, thereby concealing his face.

Further, during the disguise, sat through all the recital of his wrongdoing, but every time Mrs. Cody looked in his direction he quietly walked out of the court room and stood in the corridor, with his hands in his pockets.

TAGALAS STILL HOLD SPANISH PRISONERS

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Spanish consul general at Manila reports that about 150 Spanish soldiers, who were taken prisoners before the insurrection commenced in the Philippines, are still held by the Tagala tribe. This report was brought up in the cortes yesterday afternoon and was sent the Spanish minister at Washington to ask the American government to arrange for the return of these soldiers as soon as possible.

FROM LABOR'S RANKS

John Francis, Prominent in Philadelphia Labor Circles, Endorses Father John's Medicine for Colds.

Mr. John Francis, well known in local labor circles, writes: "Early last spring I had a very bad cough and was not feeling well at all. My weight is always under 100 pounds, but at one time I started to take Father John's Medicine I weighed only 117 pounds. After taking six bottles I weighed 125 pounds, and at present I weigh 128 pounds. I am recommending your medicine highly, because what I write is the truth. I also recommended it to my nephew for a cough that he had, and two small bottles cured it entirely." (Signed) John Francis, 223 E. Albert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Father John's Medicine prevents Pneumonia and Consumption. Cures all Throat and Lung Troubles. No alcohol or poisonous drugs. Cures colds or money back.

Ask your druggist for Father John's Medicine.

NO REFLECTION ON TAFT'S WORD

Postmaster Bigelow said that he did not intend to reflect upon the veracity of Secretary of War Taft when he spoke of the report of that official as Governor of the Philippines as having read like "a fairy tale." After Judge Taft had addressed the Harvard University Law School students, in making the explanation, that Secretary Taft "is an honest as the day," Mr. Bigelow expressed the opinion that Secretary Taft was not in the Philippines long enough, and that he did not have sufficient knowledge of language and conditions here. He said:

"If Governor Taft had been eighteen years old when he went to the Philippines, and then had gone there and learned the language that he should be appointed as soon as he had learned it, and then had been sent to the Philippines, and that he had a billet for life, winding up with a pension, I would say that a pension afterward, if he had gone out there under those conditions, then you would have expected something commensurate with his services.

"I mention that because I might be thought disrespectful in having reference to the illustrious Secretary of War as having made a report that I should call a fairy tale. I know he did not mean to make a report like that. He is as honest as the day."

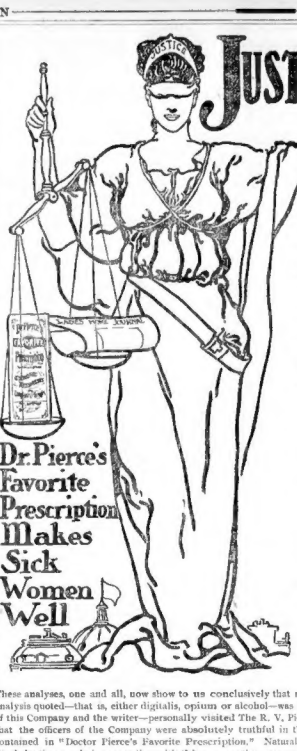
HAND MANGLED BY DYNAMITE

Angelo Schiffino, thirty-five years old, of No. 464 Commercial street, was the victim of a dynamite explosion to-day, the index finger of his right hand being blown away, and his entire hand terribly mangled. Schiffino was excavating a cellar at No. 80 State street, Cambridgeport. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

GARIBALDI'S REQUEST.

ROME, Feb. 8.—General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the son of the former Italian patriot, to-day made an appeal in the Chamber that respect be paid to his father's mandate that his body, now entombed at Caprera, be cremated.

JUSTICE for Dr. PIERCE



For more than a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has enjoyed a high reputation as a remedy for chronic ailments incident to women, consequently there is little wonder that Dr. Pierce has brought a heavy damage suit against the Ladies' Home Journal because of the large financial loss suffered by him through the original libel.

A RETRACTION

From July Number "Ladies' Home Journal."

IN THE May number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL we published, in the article entitled "The 'Patent-Medicine' Curse," an analysis of "Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription," in which that preparation was represented as containing, among other ingredients, tincture of digitalis, tincture of opium, and alcohol. Immediately upon publication of the number a suit for damages was instituted by The R. V. Pierce Medical Company of Buffalo, New York, proprietors of the preparation in question, against The Curtis Publishing Company, based upon the claim that none of the three ingredients was contained in the medicine.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Upon the filing of the suit, we, of course, immediately looked into the published analysis. It appears that this particular analysis had been made, if made at all, fully twenty-five years ago. We, thereupon, employed three leading chemists in different cities to make an analysis of the preparation from bottles bought in the open market

These analyses, one and all, now show to us conclusively that not a single one of the ingredients mentioned by us in the analysis quoted—that is, either digitalis, opium or alcohol—was contained in the bottles analyzed. We then—the President of this Company and the writer—personally visited The R. V. Pierce Medical Company, at Buffalo, and were there convinced that the officers of the Company were absolutely truthful in their claim that not one of these injurious ingredients was contained in "Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription." Naturally, since the analysis so printed has been proved erroneous, the deductions made in connection with this preparation were unwarranted and unfounded.

Under these circumstances it is now perfectly plain to us that this magazine was unintentionally, but nevertheless absolutely misled in making the original statement, and we hereby, of our own volition, make this unqualified acknowledgment of our mistake to The R. V. Pierce Medical Company and to our readers.

$1,000 Reward *is Offered as a Guarantee that DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION contains no alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. Any one publishing false statements concerning its ingredients will be prosecuted. This medicine is compounded of medicinal principles, scientifically extracted from indigenous roots that cure the diseases for which it is recommended. It has enjoyed the public confidence for over a third of a century.*

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

R. V. Pierce, PRESIDENT.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

AMERICAN couple want young couple or two young ladies to share their flat; all conveniences. 5 minutes from Dudley st. terminal. 603 Warren st., suite 2, Roxbury.

AT WEST END, 51 Garden st.—Two connecting rooms, furnished, one flight, bath, same floor; plumbing and gas; price low.

Jackson House—Private family; room and board, $6; room on bathroom floor, 2 minutes from Arlington st. car; steam heat; electric light; fare 5c.; best part of Dorchester and an ideal home for someone who wants comfort; 7 Bird st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOTEL SANFORD, cor. Broadway and Shawmut ave.—Elegant rooms, single and en suite; steam heat, elevator, etc. Inquire Suite No. 7.

Parties, in search of board and housekeeping allowed, wanting couple, 11 Warrenton st.

TO LET—603 Tremont st., connecting front and back parlors, sofa and square rooms; also sitting room; suitable for light housekeeping; 3, bath, water; house always warm.

Two large, sunny rooms, handsomely and daintily furnished; other rooms. 441 Shawmut ave., corner Rutland st.

WEST SIDER, 37.—Three front, steam heat; also used for light housekeeping, if desired.

80 CLARENDON ST.—Pleasant, sunny room for gentleman.

62 WEST NEWTON, ST.—Square room, one flight up; gas; $2.50 a week.

144 BOWDOIN ST., opposite State House, furnished or unfurnished rooms; all modern improvements; heated; rates $2 and $2.25 per day.

427 MASSACHUSETTS AV.—Desirable rooms with or without board.

533 MASS. AV.—Front square room, also large unfurnished room for light housekeeping.

58 COLUMBUS AV.—Elegantly furnished room, steam heat, $2.50 a wk.; all modern improvements; convenient.

612 TREMONT ST.—Front alcove and rooms for light housekeeping; rent reasonable.

612 TREMONT ST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, top floor, water, $2, $2.50; suite $1.50; transient.

621 TREMONT ST.—Large square room, sunny, steam heat, gas and electric lights; $2.50.

673 TREMONT ST.—Square room, with b. and gas; also square room, $2.50.

692 TREMONT ST.—Newly furnished, heated rooms, bath and other conveniences.

774 TREMONT ST.—Newly furnished rooms to rent, hot and cold water, heat, reasonable.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier, black and tan, male, about 1 year old; white chest, hind feet and tip of tail white; answers to the name of Bobby. Finder will be rewarded. Return to 1 Hancock st., Roxbury.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; clean, safe, quiet, conveniently located; rates $2c., $1 and $1.25 per day; cafe and restaurant; especially known as the Franklin Square House.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE, 30 TONS.—A 45-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-baling cockpit; can be seen at Commercial wharf, gasoline launch or duty. G. F. BROOKS, 207 Western ave., Cambridge.

TALKING MACHINES.

TALKING machines of every make; easy payments. $1 per week; horns, sounds, carrying cases and supplies at reduced prices. PIKE'S, 31 Washington st., cor. Friend.

SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT SLOCUM SALE TODAY—New drop-head $15 machines, $10; second-hand machines, $5. STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., 173 Tremont st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—In subway car, Boylston street, small leather purse containing change; one foreign coin; owner can have by calling at Classified Dept., Boston American.

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS—Clearance sale, 81 papers, 25c.; ingrain, 15c.; gilt, 10c., 12c., 15c. for 60c. HERZEG & CO., 33 Brownfield st.

STOVES, ETC.

HOTEL range and broiler for sale; also boiler and pipe. 99 Blackstone st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Write Today for Bargain List.

WOOD PIANO CO.,

180 TREMONT STREET

YOUR OLD PIANO or organ as first payment on a new piano; if you own a piano and need cash, balance on terms to suit; exclusive representative for the Steinway, Vose, Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, G. Fischer, Hardman, and other high-grade makers; several new Chickering uprights, slightly used, $300; PIANO PLAYERS, Apollo, Ivers & Pond, Haller & Davis, Emerson; all standard makes; a perfect player piano that will respond to careful touch; terms as low as $5 monthly; second-hand pianos, $150 to $300; stool and scarf free.

A POSTAL CARD, MAY SAVE $50 to $100. We carry in stock pianos of all makes; we guarantee lowest prices; $150 square pianos, $10 cash, $3 monthly; $175 upright pianos, $15 cash, $4 monthly. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

RENT A PIANO—2 months, $10; allow rent to apply on purchase; pianos for sale on easy payments you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $5 to $25; uprights, $15 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BRADLEY, 504 Washington st., corner Boylston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD LUCK

DO YOU WANT GOOD LUCK? If you do desire to know how you may fight, intelligently, successful in your business and prosperous financially? If you do, send for a free copy of the most wonderful book ever written, containing certain portions of it leased property; also Smart, perfect prayer; honest letters, from people who have received great benefit and having good luck and are prospering in all their undertakings, and tells you how to get the same and address to Captain Rand, 427 N. 4th st., Philadelphia, Pa. It will not cost you anything to write him, and it may prove the most important letter you ever received. CAPTAIN RAND, 427 N. 4th st., Philadelphia, Pa. This is not astrology or fortune-telling.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—DIVORCES

STRICTLY PRIVATE advice and book on divorce free; prompt, reliable, efficient; references; reasonable fees; collections made; open evenings. CHAS. C. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AND LAWYER, CHAS. C. ALLEN, 47 Court st., Boston.

ADVICE free; good opportunity for right party; confidential. AM. LAW ASSN., 7 Water st., Room 903.

DIVORCES—Quickly, quietly, successfully; easy terms; private advice free; reference, Rev. A. A. PRESTON, house, 7 Hale st., room 215, Boston.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 42 Tremont st., room 314.

WE PAY CASH for overdue notes and accounts and claims against steam and electric railroads, etc. THE COLLECTION AGENCY, 53 School st., Boston.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE SAN MATEO, Cal., real estate in the Union precinct up on New England States, which have just been subdivided, is offered for sale to organize State syndicates preliminary to forming; a corporation; also a number of residence lots of three thousand square feet; also a number of three thousand square feet; also a number of three thousand square feet; also a number

CAMBRIDGE FOR A SUBWAY INSTEAD OF L

Mayor Daly Urges Immediate Appeal to the State Legislature.

LIMITED LEASE FAVORED

Mayor Daly of Cambridge has sent a message to both branches of the City Council urging prompt action by that body in the matter of increased rapid transit facilities, if anything is to be done through the Legislature this year.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen and City Council to consider the subject of a subway or elevated structure connecting Cambridge with Boston will report at the next meeting. In view of the sentiments of prominent citizens expressed at meetings of the committee of seventy appointed by the Mayor, the committee is expected to report in favor of a subway.

It is probable that the committee will also recommend the lease of the projected subway for a stated number of years, after which it will revert to the city.

Daily Counsels Quick Action.

The communication of Mayor Daly is as follows:

February 7, 1905.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Cambridge:

Gentlemen—On April 6, 1904, I received a copy of a vote of the committee on rapid transit of the city of Cambridge, passed February 25, 1904, authorizing the chairman of said committee to confer with the Mayor and ask him to invite such a number of citizens as he, with the chairman, may determine, to meet in Mayor's office, and act as an advisory board to the committee on rapid transit on the part of the City Council, and in relation to the question of rapid transit in Cambridge.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid vote, I invited about seventy citizens of Cambridge to attend a meeting at the office of the Mayor, April 14, 1904, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

On April 14, 1904, a meeting of this advisory committee of citizens, together with the committee on rapid transit, was held and the Mayor was elected as chairman of the committee and Mr. McDuffie, clerk of committee, as secretary of the committee.

The following citizens were appointed as a subcommittee of the advisory committee of citizens, to act with the City Council committee on questions relating to rapid transit for Cambridge: Sullivan F. Sawyer, William E. Doyle, Henry O. Houghton, E. D. Leavitt, E. A. McVarish.

Several meetings of the sub-committee of the advisory committee and the committee on rapid transit of the City Council were held, and as a result of the efforts of this committee, at a meeting on September 26, 1904, it was voted:

"That the inclosed communication entitled 'Report of the committee on rapid transit, dated September 23, 1904,' be submitted to the directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, for their consideration."

It was also at this meeting voted, "That the Mayor on behalf of the City, and Mr. Houghton on behalf of the citizens, be authorized to sign this communication."

The communication was at once forwarded to the directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

On or about the first of February, 1905, I received a communication from the president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. In reply to communication, dated September 28, 1904, a copy of which is enclosed.

I would respectfully suggest that action in this matter be taken at once. On February 3rd, at the Mayor's office, the citizens who acted as an advisory committee last year, held a meeting at the request of the Mayor. That meeting authorized the Mayor to appoint five citizens as a sub-committee on rapid transit if the city govern ment of this year authorized an advisory committee.

If anything is to be done through the Legislature this year, an agreement will have to be reached immediately.

Respectfully,
AUGUSTINE J. DALY,
Mayor.

Subway in Place of L.

Rapid transit is the absorbing topic of discussion among business men and residents generally of Cambridge since the agitation began for improvement in the transportation facilities between that city and Boston. Few advocates of the overhead system are found. The sentiment is practically unanimously in favor of a subway. Following are some of the interviews by BOSTON AMERICAN reporters with leading advocates of the subway:

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University: "I want to see a way of all to rapid transit. I believe we should have a subway.

"A subway is preferable because it is less likely to interruption of traffic than the elevated. The L is ugly and makes a noise, and permanently loses to the city thousands of dollars' worth of taxable property in its route. While the elevated railroad, if it build an L structure, will run and change to those along the route, the city itself has to permanently lower the taxes on the property, and it is a distinct loss to the city treasury.

"How can we have a subway? Well, it lies entirely with the people of Cambridge, for if they bring enough public pressure to bear upon their representatives at City Hall and the Legislature, I think it can be done.

Against Perpetual Franchise.

John H. Corcoran, proprietor of the largest department store in Cambridge:

"I am strongly in favor of a subway and I also think that Cambridge should under no circumstances give a perpetual franchise to the Boston Elevated Company if a subway should be built.

"Within the next fifty years Massachusetts avenue will become one of the greatest thoroughfares in Greater Boston, as it forms a physical connection between Boston and territory for a distance of fifty miles. I am in favor of having the subway go to Concord, and to give the street up to an elevated structure would be a bad scheme."

Edward A. Doyle: "I favor the subway decidedly. I do not believe in an elevated railway, for in general it complicates the situation and makes the streets dark. Besides, a subway would not allow one to be erected in Cambridge. A large share of the people going away from the elevated and constructing a subway or elevated route would be a detriment to Cambridge. There would be no noise and dirt in the subway and would be a disfigurement to the city.

BLACK IN FIGHT FOR APPLEYARD

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Comment has been caused by the application of Frank S. Black for opportunity to appear before Governor Higgins and resist any request that the Governor issue extradition papers for A. E. Appleyard of Brookline, Mass., who has been accused of having wrecked the German Bank of Buffalo. It is not customary to resist application for extradition in the state where they are to be granted.

GIRL LEAVES HOME; MOTHER IN COLLAPSE

HANNAH M. WILMAN, MISSING GIRL.

Hannah Wilman, Aged 18, Disappears With Girl Cousin "To Visit New Places."

"If my daughter only knew how her leaving home has affected me, she would return at once, because she has always been a good girl. She never complained of the home nor of the way she has been used," said Mrs. Kate Wilman, of No. 172 Kenyon street, Jamaica Plain, to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter when inquiry was made relative to her pretty eighteen-year-old daughter's disappearance January 18.

"I wish to visit new places; do not seek me, mother," wrote Hannah M. Wilman, the missing girl. That was the only explanation that the mother had of the daughter's disappearance. A niece, Lena Wilman, Annie Hall, aged twenty years, who had been living with the girl, left at the same time.

She had been living there about two months, and both girls had been employed at the Rose Twine Factory. Each earned about $8 and both had two weeks' pay when they left.

The mother received word from a brother of the missing girl left home to visit England, the native place. He was last seen in Liverpool, and nothing has since been heard from him.

WRIGHT DENIES GRAFT CHARGES AT WASHINGTON

Public Conscience Quickened and Service Is Much Improved.

NATION'S CAPITAL LIBELLED

Carroll D. Wright denied that Washington is "a city of petty graft" in his speech on the 20th Brown University graduates and guests in Young's Hotel last night at the annual reunion of the Association of Sons of Brown. He said:

"In a recent magazine article the city of Washington is described as a hotbed of petty graft, and where most of the government employes look upon their positions as a sacred trust. That's good to perpetrate—on us, we suppose. And even if it were true, it is no more than Sodom and Gomorrah. I have enjoined coldly protest against this statement of William Allen White. It is a vile and malicious libel on the people in the name of our national government. Those people, many of them children and women, are working as faithfully and devotedly as those of any in any walk of private life.

Public Service Improved.

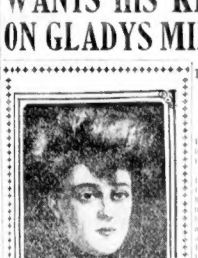
"I knew Washington before civil service laws were passed and their effect was no question to duty. Many employes spent their time in carousing and filched time, but now that is not the case. On the whole I will compare them favorably with the workers in any business, professional or banking. The number of delinquents in mercantile interests has been between 2 and 3 per cent, but in the Government circles only one-tenth of one per cent. Has ever existed before. The civil service has brought efficiency, economy, and, into the Government, with great results.

"During the past year you have heard much about the postal frauds and about the details of the offenders. You all know that the stealing of these men, as compared to the whole thing and the Star Route frauds, is as the purloining of the back porch chief to the big basis of the back robber."

Public Conscience Quickened.

"The public conscience is much more sensitive than it was at one time, and that is why we hear so much more about this sort of thing. There is an improvement in the men who are working for us, as well as in the public. Look at Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock. Secretary Wilson and the Tafts. Now our new Secretary of War, which is quite extraordinary appointment and takes the consequences. It has been a most interesting year in politics, and I am glad to say to you that it was founded by a Brown man, John Hay."

WANTS HIS KING'S FAVOR ON GLADYS MILLS AS BRIDE



MISS GLADYS MILLS.

American beauty whose heart, it is said, is been won by French envoy at Washington.

French Envoy at Washington Said to Have Won Heart of American Belle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. The Prince de Bearn Chalais, secretary of the French Embassy, sails to-morrow for Europe on a two months' leave of absence.

There are rumors in society to the effect that he has been accepted as a suitor for the hand of Miss Gladys Mills, to whom he has been very attentive ever since last Summer at Newport, and that his trip abroad is for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in view of the contemplated alliance, for which the consent of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and perhaps of the King of Spain will have to be obtained.

The Prince, besides being a French diplomat, is a Spanish grandee. He holds the title of Prince from the Spanish crown, and as such he cannot marry without the permission of the ruler of Spain.

BERRY DIVORCE IS ANNULLED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 8. As a result of a decision just handed down by the State Supreme Court, Mrs. G. L. Berry, known also as Mrs. J. Ward Berry, the court holding that the divorce granted her at San Bernardino from J. Ward Berry of Boston is irregular. Mrs. Hennessey came to California from Boston and shortly after commenced divorce proceedings, alleging cruelty, desertion and failure to provide. The Supreme Court holds that the evidence failed to substantiate the charges as also showed that Mrs. Berry came to California for the express purpose of securing a divorce.

$15,000 THEFT CHARGE BY CAHN

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. Walter Sawyer, former bookkeeper for Julius Cahn, who controls nearly eight theatres in New England and has a theatrical agency in the Empire Theatre Building, this city, has been arrested in Philadelphia on the request of Captain O'Brien, of the detective bureau. He will be brought here as soon as he can be arraigned before a magistrate.

He is accused of stealing nearly $15,000 from Mr. Cahn, and the Grand Jury will be asked to indict him to-day for forging Mr. Cahn's signature to checks.

While his salary was only $25 a week, it was noticed that of late he was in a well known Broadway restaurant every night spending money freely.

HOTEL CLERK IS STABBED

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. Louis Dix, a clerk in the Fifth avenue hotel, was fatally stabbed early to-day, because, it is alleged, his attentions to a young girl with a home in Yonkers, known only as Emanuel, was in love.

The stabbing occurred on Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Dix was going to the hotel to begin his duties. Emanuel was enamored of the girl, whose name has not been learned, and he is to be alleged by the police, met Dix on the street and told him that he would end his life unless he ceased his attentions to his sweetheart.

Fearing that Emanuel in his wild jealousy would attempt something desperate, Dix ceased his attentions to the girl; but a week ago he and the girl met again and their friendly relations were resumed.

CAUGHT ROBBER IN ART GALLERY

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A masked burglar was caught at work in the art gallery of Isaac Delgado at No. 304 Fifth avenue. He had packed up paintings, said to be worth $400,000, and had shown artistic taste by selecting the rarest canvasses in the store.

These art treasures were found piled up and ready to be taken away, when three policemen, after almost an hour's work battered down the heavy iron gates guarding the entrance to the art galleries and at the point of their revolvers captured a burglar. The man arrested was identified by Mr. Delgado as William Gresch of 1789 Broadway, New York city, who had been employed for a short time at the galleries as a porter.

'JOE' MANLEY'S DEATH A BLOW TO HIS PARTY

Had Been Influential in Republican Politics for More Than Forty Years.

FUNERAL WILL BE FRIDAY

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8.—The death of Hon. Joseph H. Manley, who was found dead in bed as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, removes a picturesque figure from the political life of the nation. Major Republicans, in particular, deplore his loss, although, since his resignation from the State Committee four years ago, he has lost some of his influence in the state.

Funeral services of the simplest character, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Manley, will be held Friday afternoon. Rev. Julius S. Williamson, of Haverhill, will officiate. As soon as the Maine Legislature heard of his death, it adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

Lawyer, business man and politician, it is in the latter capacity that Mr. Manley will best be remembered. It has often been said of him that he was the hardest working man in Maine, for up to the last week of his life he continued to keep his customary hours in his law office.

In Politics Forty Years.

Since coming of age Mr. Manley took a deep interest in politics. He was a staunch Republican, and, according to Major Leavitt, a member of the State Committee, of which he was chairman from 1886 till shortly before his death.

The postmastership of Augusta was long a coveted political plum. However, He was appointed to the place by President Garfield, and was again appointed by President Harrison. Under his direction free delivery was first established in Augusta.

For more than forty years Mr. Manley was actively engaged in the politics of the whole state and of the nation. He was a delegate to four national conventions, and, although his alleged betrayal of Blaine at Chicago, St. Louis lost him some of his influence, he was looked upon as the most prominent Republican in Maine.

Wanted to Be Governor.

His one ambition was to be Governor of his State, and had not poor health interfered it is probable that he would have realized his ambition in spite of the opposition that developed in his own party. Since 1882 he was a member of the National Republican Committee, and his forcefulness was felt in that body. He was chairman in March of 1897.

Both Governor William T. Cobb and ex-Governor Powers have expressed the deepest regret at his loss. "So long as the Republican party shall exist in this country he will be remembered by his services for the good of that party," said Governor Cobb.

No more genial, whole-souled man ever lived," is the tribute of ex-Governor Hill.

Manley is survived by one son, Samuel S. Manley of Augusta, and three sisters. His wife, who was Miss Susan Cony, died several years ago. Samuel Coney, a former Governor of Maine, died in 1876.

PLUNGER LEFT A MILLION BUT NO WILL

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—The family of "Plunging Peter" Weimer, who died and started for New York to settle the estate left by the plunger, who made no will. The estate is estimated at more than a million.

UNION LABEL ON GOMPERS' GARB

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 8.—By proving that every article of clothing worn by him bears the union label, Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., not only won an appreciative audience at the national convention of tailors in session here, but discredited Delegate Argus of Pittsburg, who expressed in the convention a doubt whether Mr. Gompers was wearing clothes with the union label.

GIRL LEADER OF HORSE THIEVES

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Sheriff Jagroe of Putnam County, and Under Sheriff Lane of Worcester County are on the trail of five horse thieves. They have located a young girl, sixteen years old, $2,000, taken from Connecticut. The officers say a pretty girl is leader of the gang. She was seen driving a stolen rig to Danbury.

NOTED WOMAN WRITER DIES

Miss Caroline F. Orne, widely known as a writer under her own name, a friend of Henry W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell and other famous American authors, is dead in her house at No. 107 Antrim street, Cambridge, at the age of 84. Her death is attributed to old age. She retained her faculties until the last, and wrote for publication until a few weeks before she died.

She wrote many poems of unusual merit, including "The Letter of Margius, Captain Weller." She was born in Cambridge, the homestead of her father, John Gerry Orne, once of Marblehead, which included the Longfellow House, which was then a "country." She was educated in Cambridge public schools and in a private school in this city. For several years she was the librarian of the Dorcas library, which was the nucleus for the present public library of Cambridge. She began writing verse when a child.

The funeral will be held on Friday in Mt. Auburn chapel.

LEGISLATORS MOVED BY TALE

The pathetic story of the drowning of a ten-year-old girl moved the entire Lower House of the State Legislature to seek courtesy for a way whereby the father of the child may be compensated for his loss.

The child girl was the daughter of Gate Tender Michael Morgan, who guards the draw bridge of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board at Natick and Framingham. She fell through an open gap at the Natick gate house while taking her father his dinner.

Representative McManus told the story to the assembled Representatives before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs had reported adversely on a petition to pay $1,000 to the father. The story of how the child went down to her death through the gate house trap, carelessly left open by some workmen, swept away the objection raised by the adverse report. Representative McManus asked that a compensation resolve then be submitted and the members immediately granted his request.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 96 NORTON, MASS.

Gas Fitters, Fixture Fitters and Hangers' Union No. 375 will stand by the decision of the present Building Trades Council in the matter of the proposed reorganization of the building trades of this city. This action was taken after a report was made by President John F. Clancy, who is secretary of the committee appointed to effect the reorganization.

President Clancy, John R. Aipine and Henry Caniff were appointed to speak in favor of the picketing bill at the hearing next Tuesday night in Room No. 229, State House.

Dr. Spaulding, representing the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, addressed the gathering. The bakers' label was relnforced, and the members voted to pay only Boston hearing.

It was decided to hold a smoketalk February 24 at No. 18 Kneeland street.

BLUE LABEL CAMPAIGN.

Clearmakers' Union No. 97 will agitate a greater use of the blue label the coming year in view of the stand taken by prominent Government officials on the Philippine tariff.

As a starter the Label Committee has voted $2,000 for this purpose. Contracts have been awarded for advertising matter, matchesfos and billboard publicity.

BOOK BINDERS' UNION.

Miss Gertrude Barnum, of the Woman's Trade Union League, addressed the members of Book Binders' Union No. 16. The Union voted to co-operate with the league in preparing for the trades union ball, to be held in Paul Revere Hall, May 1.

The following committee was appointed to attend the meeting to be held next Friday night at No. 266 Boylston street in the interests of union label week: Fred Lemay, Frank Callahan and L. Dudley Field.

The members were much pleased at the report of Business Agent Joseph M. McDonald. Several resignations of the contribution were considered, and ten new members were admitted.

UNION BURIES MEMBER.

The Marine Firemen's Union will defray the expenses of the burial of Andrew Wilson, who was drowned from the steamer St. Croix last Saturday night at East Boston. Deceased was a member of the union.

Business Agent James T. Mahoney was delegated to make the funeral arrangements.

DEBATE ON REFERENDUM.

A debate on the proposed referendum bill will be held Friday night, under the auspices of the Cambridge Central Labor Union, at No. 624 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge.

The affirmative side will be taken by Henry Sterling of Typographical Union No. 13, and the negative by Representative W. Rodman Peabody of Cambridge.

The Executive Board voted a cordial invitation to trades unionists and their friends to attend.

LABOR NOTES.

Floorlayers' Union No. 1,006 will celebrate its third anniversary with a smoketalk April 20.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 103 will vote on the international referendum propositions at to-night's meeting.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to think and formulate theories about than food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Rommson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest one pound of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use.

The large sales of these tablets who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and have the proper digestion by taking daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsin diatase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work required. Cheap cathartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are responsible for indigestion as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its many forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full treatment.

SHEET MUSIC

SMART SET DANCE ALBUM—JUST OUT! GREATEST BOOK OF ITS KIND EVER PUBLISHED! Contains 36 Hits, by world famous writers as Cole & Johnson, A. Baldwin Sloane, E. R. Henry, etc. 25c. POSTPAID

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF THE SMART SET DANCE ALBUM

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Welcome as the Flowers in May
When Harvest Moon is Shining on River
I Want to be a Soldier
The Banana Man
On Lalaiwana's Shore
Wanna Do You Love Me
Girl With the Changeable Eyes
And 14 Other Equally Popular Hits.

THIS FOLIO IS WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF DANCE ALBUMS. The music is full size, 9x12 inches, and quality throughout beautifully bound with handsome illustrated title cover. Each number is also issued separately, would cost 25c. These bring 33 numbers in all, the total cost would be $8.25. We offer the book complete for 25c., postpaid. JUST THINK OF IT, $8.25 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 25c., postpaid. Mail orders filled. 25c. POSTPAID

AND THE FOLLOWING most popular vocal and instrumental successes of the season, that sell regularly at 50c. and 60c. per copy:

Our Price Is 17c Per Copy or Any 3 for 50 Cents Postpaid

Send two cents for our complete catalogue containing all the popular vocal and instrumental music published.

Vocal.

Longing for You (latest and greatest success by writer of "Bird Bell").
When the Cotton is Shipping on the River (big song hit from the Dockside Minstrels).
I Am Going to Leave You (by writer of "Good-bye, Dear, I Love You").
I Am Trying So Hard to Forget You (by Chas. E. Harris, writer of "I Am Waiting My Dearie Away for You").
Go On and Marry Her (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success).
Pansy (Silver and Gold (by composer of "The Maiden of Arking Hearts").
When the Feast Is on the Pumpkins, Maggie (by composer of "When the Harvest Days Are Over").
A Bird Has Only Two Feet.
Dance Some and Flirt in My Yard.
Bird Bell (by writer of "Sweet Adeline").
Tell Me Why You Look at Home Like You'll Never Come Back.
The Face in the Firelight.
I've Got My Eyes on You—so-so-so.
Only a Rose (to be worn with a Mondo Cravat).
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
Sweet Violets.
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis.
All Alone.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.
I've Got a Feelin' for You.
Way Down East Among the Shady Maple Trees.

Albany (song by Mae Dahl).
A Kiss for Each Day in the Week (from "The Isle of Spice").
Come, Take a Trip in My Airship.
Don't Take Me Home (by writer of "Don't You Cry for a Sweet Good Thing").
It's Wrong.
I Want to Be a Soldier.
Jingle Jingle (from the Chuck Bells Bing. Down Where the Boomer River Flows, Nebraska).
Just Because You Touched Me.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
My Love I Dare Not Tell (song hit from "The Medal and the Maid").
Just (song hit from the success of Miss Blue Bell).
Bird Bell (by the writer of "Bliss Bell").
Dearie, My Own Dearie, Good-by.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
Don't Take Me Out of the Ballet (a big hit).
Stream song).
Tell Me the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
Any Rags.
Good Night, Katy Dear.
Dearie, My Lady Dearie.
When the Sunset Tints the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Good Night, Sweet Violets.
The Girl Who Cares for Me (by writer of "Dearie, Little Girl, Dearie").
When the Roses Are in the Hive.
Sweet Violets.
Your Dad Lives Mid Lilies in His Country.

Instrumental.

A TRIP TO THE MOON—MARCH, ONE OF THE PRETTIEST MARCHES PUBLISHED; OVER 50,000 COPIES SOLD UP TO DATE.
A Spring of Roses (beautiful set of waltzes), by composer of "A Bit of Blarney."
Primrose, Royal Scherzinke.
Love and Flowers, Waltz.
A String of Pearls (pretty teaching piece).
Down Upon the Suwanee River, Medley Waltz.
Handsome Harry (two step).
Daisy Day, March.
Breath of Maiden, Waltzes.
Dreaming in the Moonlight (reverie).
Apple Blossoms, Two-step.
An Autumn Song (a beautiful love poem).
Down Whipper-in (gal).
Our Director, March.
Love's Greeting Gavotte (By Chas. D. Blake).

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WHOLE WORLD OF **SPORTS** COVERED FOR THE **BOSTON AMERICAN** BY ITS CORPS OF **EXPERTS**

HARVARD SEVEN DOING PRACTISE STUNTS FOR TO-DAY'S GAME WITH THE BROWN TEAM AT CAMBRIDGE.

This picture of the crack Harvard team was taken by a BOSTON AMERICAN camera man at the Stadium in Cambridge and shows the team in a hot practice match. Harvard and Yale are tied for first place in the Inter-University League, with two wins each. Harvard is looked upon by local experts to win the pennant.

ART SIMMS TO MEET BRIGGS AT BROCKTON

Artie Simms, the Akron boy, and Jimmy Briggs will be the feature card at the best show of the Brockton Club, which comes Monday night.

They are to meet at 133 pounds and Simms intends to give a real test of his ability as he has had time to train for the event and wants to make good in the East. There are many here who saw John ny Kid Goodhart, who are confident that he can do better work than he did against the Kid, when in condition, and the fact that the Hebrew champion wants one or two of his game now goes to prove what he thinks of him.

Briggs is one of the toughest boys to overcome and as each is willing when in the ring the ring fans will see some lively mixing.

The three preliminaries of the previous show, which was postponed, hold good and the card is an exceptional one.

HARVARD TEAMS IN B. A. A. GAMES

The make-up of the Harvard Varsity and class relay teams, which will run in the big indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Club to be held in Mechanics' Hall next Saturday evening, has been announced. H. A. Whitman, '06, C. Brinsmade, '07, S. E. Turner, '05, and A. Dana, '08, will run for the Crimson team that races Yale, each of the men running 280 yards. E. J. Dives, '06, T. B. Dorman, '06, J. F. Doyle, Special Scientific, and P. A. Jenks, '07, will make up the Cambridge quartet to run against Penn, each of these men running 300 yards.

The team that will run against Yale is absolutely an unknown quantity, none of the men ever having done any indoor running, and but one of them having ever any running at all for Harvard. The team against Penn is composed of mere expert uncd material, but even here only one of the men is an experienced varsity runner, Loring Young, '07, who was the fastest two-mile Harvard team that beat Pennsylvania last year in record time, at the B. A. A. meet, will not be able to run for the Crimson against Penn this year, owing to poor health.

Dick Grant and A. S. Cobb, '07, who were counted upon to run against Yale in the two-mile team, will also be unable to run, owing to poor condition.

Trainer Graham has not announced in what order the team will run in the two races. On the team against Yale, S. Whitman made the best time in the trials, running the six laps in 1 minute 54 2-5 seconds. Brinsmade, second best, two fifths of a second slower than Whitman-Turner fourth, a fifth of a second slower than Brinsmade, and Dana fourth best, three-fifths of a second slower than Turner.

The best record of the quarter-mile was made by Dorman, who ran the three laps in 49 and two-fifths seconds. Doyle made second best with forty-nine four, and Jenks third best with fifty flat. Dives, who ran on the team last year and who is the best quarter-miler in Harvard, was given a place on the team without a trial. Last year in the trials Dives ran the three laps in forty-nine and four-fifths seconds. It is probable in this race that Doyle will run first and Dorman last for Harvard, with Dives and Jenks in between.

In the trials for the class teams, in which only the first man in each race counts, the senior team made decidedly the best record. There will be but one class race this year, all four of the teams running at once instead of two at a time as in previous years.

The men on the class teams are: 1905, P. B. Brown, R. H. Cox, S. H. Nichols and L. Newman; 1906, R. F. Hammett, J. Strauss, C. L. Ames and H. T. Pierpont; 1907, A. Thompson, H. R. Craft, A. C. Cronin and S. F. Morse; 1908, J. C. Hutchinson, H. S. Blair, G. W. Orr and D. S. Brigham.

HOLLY MATCHED WITH LANGFORD FOR MONDAY

It is now settled that Dave Holly of Philadelphia and Sam Langford will come together next Monday night at the Apollo Club, Salem, and settle the question of supremacy. Both men have posted forfeits for appearance and Holly has recovered from his sickness, which caused a postponement two weeks ago.

This should be a whirlwind bout between two of the fastest men of their weight. Holly is the only obstacle in Langford's path to welterweight honors, as he has one decision which Langford has longed to wipe out.

At the pace they will go it will be a surprise if both remain the distance of fifteen rounds, but condition may carry them through, no matter how fast they hit it up. It will be a grand exhibition of scientific hard-hitting battling, as they are masters at the game.

OUT-OF-TOWN BOYS BOTHER MANAGERS

Manager Bell of the Unity Social and Athletic Club, of Lawrence, says that the bout Friday night between Young Kenney and Mattie Baldwin, which goes a distance of twelve rounds, is causing a big stir in that city and the club will be packed on the night of the bout. The card is a good one as three preliminaries are billed. Willie Mack, of Lawrence, and Young Chisholm; Jim Osborne and Snowball; Johnny Regan and Young Cahill, of Lawrence, are the boys who will appear.

* * *

Walter Johnson, the colored heavyweight who disposed of Bob Armstrong in his last match, will meet Sandy, Ferguson at Portland, on Feb. 17.

* * *

Jack Devlin, of New Bedford, would like to meet any of the 115-pound boys in New England.

* * *

The Lakeside Club, of Webster, has secured a good bout for its next meeting which comes Feb. 20, with Fred Sidney and Dave Deshler matched.

* * *

Kid Kelly, of South Boston, is on the track of any 115-pound boy in New England, and prefers Young Barrish or Kid Wright.

* * *

There seems to be some mystery why the out-of-town boxers have failed in the last few days to fulfill their matches at the clubs around Boston, and the Improvement Club is growing that somebody has been conveying some wrong information to the boys. Instead, as several matches have fallen through at the last moment, without any satisfactory reasons being given for the action. The cases referred to are the Lowell-Goodman bout, which was to have taken place at Salem, and the Monte Attell-Danny Walsh match, which was scheduled to go on at the Douglas A. C. in either case terms made were agreeable to the boxers and they would have fared well, but for some unknown reason they changed their minds at the last minute. It is generally believed that some "poison" has been served into the ears of the boxers by some disgruntled individual, who is using extreme methods. Perhaps time will tell.

* * *

Tommy Feinz is willing to match up with Chester Goodwin at 122 pounds, winner take all. Little Tommy agrees to stop the Chelsea boy in fifteen rounds. He will also make 116 pounds to meet Jimmy Walsh, Roose O'Brien, or Phillie Evans.

* * *

Young Scully challenges any 110-pound boy in New England, and accepts Kid Wright as about his size, and would like to meet him at the Douglas A. C.

* * *

It is more than ten years since the police permitted boxing in Pittsburg. Half a dozen clubs have been organized recently, and a big one has rented the old city hall from the City Council and will put on some big fights. It is to be operated by an organization called the Business Men's Club.

* * *

Dominick McCaffrey already has a show going in the Lawrence-Lowell district, and several clubs will give weekly bouts. The promoters have been notified that none but amateurs will be permitted to step. But the fighters are all salaried, nevertheless.

NO HEAD COACH IN FOOTBALL AT PENNA.

Special to the Boston American.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The Board of Directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania to-day ratified the report of the Football Committee regarding coaches for the season of 1905. The coaching staff will be as follows:

Advisory Board—D. Cyt. S. Williams, chairman; George H. Brooke, Bruce W. Dickson, Samuel Dickson, Dr. Charles Wharton Stork, Dr. Louis C. Madeira, Jr., John Hodge, C. A. Wallace, Jr., John Markoe and Dr. Charles M. Stevens, ex-officio.

This marks the inauguration of a new system which is confined to Pennsylvania. The head coach system gives place to an advisory board policy and the field coach will direct the routine work on the grid iron. Each year a graduate manager of the team, preferably the captain, will be selected as football manager, and he will coach the scrub team the first year.

HERRERA WILL MEET GOODMAN AT DOUGLAS A.C.

Kid Goodman's next bout will be with Aurelio Herrera, the Mexican feather-weight, on Washington's Birthday, as arrangements are practically completed for this coming together of the Douglas A. C. on the holiday. This will be a hard test for the crack New Englander but in the 126-pound class, as the Mexican has fought the best in the country and has a strong record. He is now in New York, having come on from the West, and his prestige precedes him.

A victory over Herrera would put Goodman in line for a match with Harding Neff out and the other leaders in the class.

GARDNER MAY MEET BRITT

Paddy Mimullion has received an offer from the Hayes Valley Club, of Frisco, for a match between his lad, Jimmy Gardner, and Jimmy Britt, for March. Mimullan sent back word that the Lowell would meet Britt at 133 pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock.

'CORBETT' GOES ON WITH GANS

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—By the way of conditioning himself for his coming bout with Battling Nelson, "Young Corbett" to-day went three rounds with both Joe Gans and Frank Rafael. The exhibition with Gans was the fastest ever seen at Sam Jonn's Gymnasium.

STAR BEATEN BY THRESHIE

By Boston American Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In the best match yet played in the amateur billiard tourney, Charles Threshie, of Boston, defeated Sidney Gourney, of California, 500 to 297. This was the first defeat of the crack from the Golden Gate.

TO FORM FENCING LEAGUE.

A fencing league, to include Mechanic Arts High, Roxbury High, English High, Roxbury Latin, Harvard freshmen, Tech freshmen, Tufts freshmen, Worcester Academy, Mitchell Training School of Billerica, Athol School of Newtonville, and the cadets of the United States training ship Enterprise, will be formed at a meeting to be held in the gymnasium of one of the Boston high schools early next week.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

When Chief Zimmer wore the mask for Cleveland, and Sockalexis, the ex-collegian Indian, was with the same team, there was much amusement for the other members as it continually went on at every city that a small army of youngsters would follow the players to the grounds, and ask for the Indian. They always picked out the Chief every time and pestered the life out of him, and no amount of persuasion on the part of Zimmer could convince them that the quiet looking young man in the rear was the real aborigine. Those who know Zimmer are aware how much he resembles the Indian, save for his high cheek bones and copper complexion.

* * *

California can lay good claim to the discovery of the split ball, as Chesbro got the trick from Strickfelt when he was on the Coast. Long before Chesbro got the first got onto the delivery picked it up in the Western State.

* * *

A well-known pitcher says that in using the split ball there has been formed the combination nix it up with curves and straight balls and never quick it. Then try it when a batter stands "two and three," as the chances are too great for the ball going wild. Chesbro found this out to his sorrow in the last championship game with Boston.

* * *

Eddie Phelps has signed a Cincinnati contract.

The arrival of Phelps's contract does not leave a single member of the team out of line. Every man has now been signed, and the Cincinnati Club is the only club in the country which can boast of having signed all of its players.

Phelps feels that his turn-down by Pittsburg is a reflection on him, and he proposes to work very hard to prove that he is more than capable of holding his own in the big league.

* * *

James J. Corbett, the former pugilist, and the Rev. Father Holleran, assistant pastor to the Sacred Heart Church at Bayside, L. I., have formed a syndicate to own a baseball team during the coming season. The preliminary steps toward the organization of the Bayside Baseball Club in which they will be interested, were taken at a meeting. It was decided that the club should be incorporated, in which there will be fifteen directors. Stock in the club will be sold, and Corbett has agreed to take all the stock that is not subscribed for by other residents of the village. It is proposed to have a semi-professional team that will be one of the best in the vicinity.

BRIGGS GETS A PUNCHING FROM LEWIS

After swapping punches for fifteen rounds at the Douglas A. C., Jimmy Briggs of Chelsea, and Willie Lewis, of New York, called their bout a draw. This agreement was entered into before the boys went over the ropes, with the proviso that a winner should only be declared by securing a knockout.

Had a decision been rendered and the opinion of the house prevailed, Lewis would have certainly got the verdict. The little blacksmith took a terrible beating and withstood the New Yorker's onslaught by physical coolness alone.

He had been ill almost up to the time of the fight, but came to the front to meet a formidable opponent in Lewis, who had just recently put a dent in such a reputable boxer as Martin Canole.

The first preliminary only went one round, when Young Schindler was given the decision over Young Clinton, of Lowell. Johnny Powers, the clever little South Boston boy, had a bigger boy in Johnny Malan, of Cambridge, to subdue, but he went the distance and copped the decision.

ROSE TO SHOW AT B.A.A. GAMES

Word was received by Chairman George P. Billings, of the B. A. A., that Ralph Rose, the giant athlete of the Chicago A. A., had entered in the sixteen-pound shot event, for Saturday night's games.

REDS GET PHELPS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following contracts and releases were to-day promulgated by President H. C. Pulliam of the National League:

Contracts—With Cincinnati, E. J. Phelps, O. Overall; with New York, Leon Ames, Otto Neal.

Released—By Brooklyn to Philadelphia, O. Clymer, E. Courtenay; by Philadelphia to Pittsburg, O. Clymer; by Cincinnati to St. Louis, W. A. Clark; by Pittsburg to Portland, G. C. Land; by Pittsburg to Toledo, J. R. Gilbert, S. H. Cammitz; by St. Louis to Portland, Oregon, John McLean.

MOTOR BOAT MAKES, 2M. 2S.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 8.—W. Gould Brokaw's motor boat, the Challenger, broke the one mile record to-day by going the distance in 2m. 2s. The previous record was 2m. 4s., made by the Challenger at Palm Beach on Saturday.

"PITT" SIGNS CONTRACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Pitcher Pittenger, who was secured from the Boston National League Club as a trade for Powerton and Fraser, to-day signed a contract with the Phillies. Pittenger recently declared that he would not play with the Phillies, as he had an offer to manage an independent club in this State.

YANKEE SHOOTERS ABROAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A shooting match of international interest has been arranged between the Seventh Regiment of this city and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, of England. The best marksmen of each organization will compete for a trophy in July at Bisley, England.

KELLY LOSES TO MIKE WARD

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 8.—In a bout scheduled for ten rounds before the Grand Rapids Athletic Club to-night Division to Mike Ward in the fifth, because of repeated fouling.

WILL HOLD MEET FEB. 22.

The St. Alphonsus Athletic Club will hold an open amateur handicap athletic meeting in the old Boston College gymnasium Washington's Birthday evening.

SIDELIGHTS FROM THE LOCAL ALLEYS

BY TEN STRIKE.

The weekly rolloff at the old Colony alleys was won by Putnam, with a total of 2859, after a hot fight. Putnam's score was 2859, with 578, and Keene third, with 574. The winner scored 114 pins in his last string and won out, as the score shows, by only four pins.

* * *

Warren Brown, the crack Somerset City League bowler, made a most remarkable score at the Elliot street alleys in a game against "Billy" Thomas of the same team, "Freckled Face" Warren totaled 380 in three strings, which is far above the average, but which, of course, will not go as a record on account of it not being rolled in competition, that is, in a league or "prepared" match.

In the first string Brown ran up 127. In the second 124 was the best he could do, while the final one he turned in a combination nix it up with curves and straight balls and never quick a break to try it when a batter stands "two and three," as the chances are too great for.

Pettigrew captured the weekly roll-off at the Somerset alleys, with a total of 2.28. Joyce also rolled 288, but was beaten out in the final roll-off by Pettigrew. Morrow, with 202, won the third prize.

* * *

There promises to be some hot sport in the City League matches to-night. Somerset is pitted against Carruth, while Murray & Ellis cross swords with the fast team of Webster rolls at Boylston. Although Boylston has the pennant all but cinched, and their chances of capturing second place look exceedingly bright, Both City Hall and Somerset have clear water ahead of them, while McCarthy and Webster should push each other hard for the Colonial Building quintet.

* * *

Johnny Dennis, the crack Murray & Ellis bowler, was on the sick list for some time. The way he was toppling the timber around would please the most obstinate "crank" in the city.

* * *

"Lucky" Baldwin of the Noddle greater Boston League team, who is also a member of the East Boston Catholic Association, has been capturing nearly all the prizes offered by the latter club, and has distinguished himself as one of the best bowlers living in East Boston.

Bliss Kinnear, manager of the Everett alleys, is tipping the blocks over in fine style of late. The "old boy" is very popular with his townsmen, and they take great delight in watching him manipulate the small spheres.

* * *

When Charley Farrell, the Boston American League team's catcher, was in town the other day he spent part of the after noon bowling at the Elliot street alleys. They say "Duke" can travel some.

DR. HERRICK CURES MEN

My Guarantee Is: "Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured."

MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED

Varicocele. I cure this disease without operation, and under no circumstances will I accept treatment the congested condition and disappears, the blood parts are restored to their natural condition, vigor and strength and healthy circulation are established.

Stricture. I cure stricture without the knife or instrument by an entirely new application that acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely and permanently. Unlike other methods of treatment this treatment is painless and in no wise interferes with your business duties.

Loss of Manly Vigor. You may be lacking in the power of manhood, the vital spark of life, the fire and snap, the vim and vigor and vigor of vitality, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretion, overwork or worry. I will restore you to perfect manhood.

Contagious Blood Poison in its worst forms, or any of the results of contagion, no matter who has failed to cure you, or how long you have suffered, you can come to me with the utmost confidence and I will guarantee to make a permanent and lasting cure in every case I accept for treatment. Thousands of cases of this loathsome disease have been treated by the use of mercury, potash and other poisonous drugs, only to break out again in a few months or years in a more aggravated form. My new method cures to stay cured. You can be treated at home for the same price under the same guarantee. Write for my book on this disease.

Private Diseases. Newly contracted cases cured. All burning, painful urination, inflammation, bladder irritation, kidney trouble, etc., treated successfully and permanently. Consultation free. Call or write.

Chronic Disorders of Men Cured by the most successful treatment ever discovered. NATURAL WEAKNESSES, LOSSES, DRAINS, effects of parts, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PILES, HYDROCELE, ECZEMA, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY AND RHEUMATIC DISEASES. Consultation Free.

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Weak Man—Weak Woman

Come to us. Will cure you. Your credit is good. We use the German method of treatment. COLUMBIA MED. INSTITUTE, 571 Columbus avenue, 10-9.

Most Famous Men

Say, All Young Men Should Marry And Raise Families---Are YOU In Condition To Do So?

DR. LOUGEST.

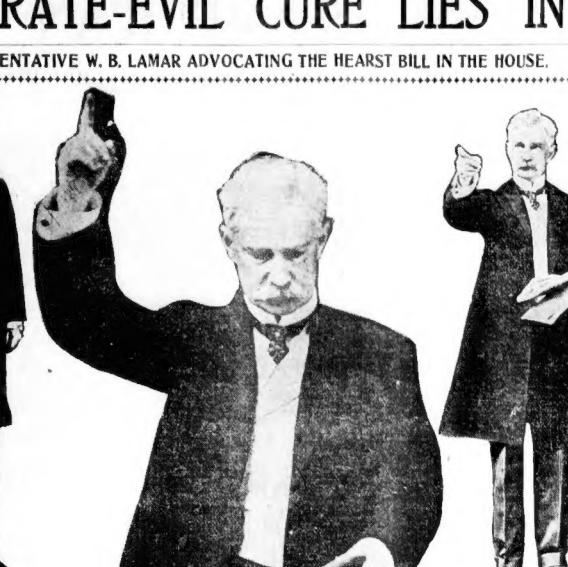
The President is right—every young man should marry. But suppose you are not sure you should marry because you are physically weak. You know very well you ought not to intrust yourself upon a wife unless you are physically qualified to make a good husband and father.

WHO ARE THOSE WHO CANNOT SAFELY MARRY? Any one who is afflicted with a terrible sin against himself, or who has been guilty of the SOLITARY VICE, or any one who has been a victim of nocturnal emissions, sexual weakness, impotency, nervousness, lack of development, lack of energy, lack of vitality, lack of ambition, lack of courage, lack of confidence, lack of will power, lack of memory, lack of manhood, lack of strength, lack of vigor, lack of nerve force, lack of blood, lack of flesh, lack of development, lack of size, lack of muscle, lack of appetite, lack of digestion, lack of assimilation, lack of circulation, lack of sexual desire, lack of sexual power, lack of sexual vigor, lack of sexual strength, lack of sexual development, lack of sexual size, lack of sexual muscle, lack of sexual appetite, lack of sexual digestion, lack of sexual assimilation, lack of sexual

LAMAR SAYS RATE-EVIL CURE LIES IN THE HEARST BILL

SHOWS WEAK POINTS OF OTHER BILLS

REPRESENTATIVE W. B. LAMAR ADVOCATING THE HEARST BILL IN THE HOUSE.



Striking Attitudes of Eloquent Speaker While He Was Explaining Merits of the Hearst Bill to Regulate Railroad Rates.

Continued from First Page.

tribute to Mr. Hearst for his fights against the trusts.

Many other speeches were made by Democrats and Republicans.

Today, after the electoral vote is counted, the speechmaking will be resumed, and the vote will be taken Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Lamar's speech was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I intended to hear the speech of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McCall) with a great deal of pleasure and with much surprise.

His views reflected the views of the most complete reactionaries in this body and in this government against government regulation of railways.

Position Preposterous.

"Mr. Chairman, that is true. Well, is it to be conceded that a great government like this would lodge this power in this body and that each power should be contrary to the first principles of right? Why, sir, that position is preposterous, and the gentleman is driven, against this governmental regulation of railways, to the preposterous charge that the people do not know what they want and are not competent to form their own judgments.

I say that the common sasses of the people, railway men to this House who travel on the railways and pay railway fare, every person that ships a pound of goods or a pound of beef or a bushel of grain, knows as much about this question as does the gentleman from Massachusetts, certainly as much as I do, and the comprehension of the common people as to the burdens they bear is one of the best standards in this country as to what is right or wrong.

"It is a piece of assumption for any man, no matter how learned or distinguished he may be, to assume for a moment that his constituents are not wiser than he.

Cannot Fool the People.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, he said something about the gentleman from Iowa; that his bill sought to cut down the Interstate Commerce Commission. Why did not the Republicans of this House substitute that feature?

"Because they knew that if they brought that bill in here, cutting down the Interstate Commerce Commission, the common judgment of this land would understand that it was a vindicative and prospective threat at a body of men who for fifteen or twenty years have been patriotically doing their duty, and the Republicans of this body could not father that measure, and they left it out of their bill.

"That is the reason it was left out.

Always Clamor for Time.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sibley) wants time. It is of course, whenever a pressing reform is demanded in Congress, then the special interests always clamor for time.

Why, sir, it is a far cry from the Democratic party of 1896 and 1900 to President Roosevelt.

"It is a long stride from the unlimited free coinage of silver to the gold standard, but that is the leap that the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania has taken within the last eight years, and yet the Democratic candidate for President in those years has lately declared that the government ownership of railroads offers to his mind at this very moment the most practical solution of these outrageous railway abuses, and the very fact that the American Congress to-day hesitates upon the question is confirmatory proof of the value of this gentleman's opinion.

Regulation or Ownership.

"The question of ownership is not before this Congress. It is not determined in my mind it is an academic question so far as my own views go, but I say this:

"The mere fact that when this country is rocked from one end to the other upon these outrageous abuses the American Congress hesitates is a direct confirmation of the fact that this country demands relief, and if it cannot be had through governmental regulations, it will take it through governmental ownership.

"What are these railways, Mr. Chairman? How about their owners? Every railroad that they own belongs to them by virtue of this Government through either a charter or those of the various State legislatures, and this Government that permits them to run can strike them down, and under the power of eminent domain they could be made subject to the use of this Congress and the American people.

No Power of Their Own.

"They do not hold these great instrumentalities of commerce by any power of their own. I do not concede an assumption like the one advanced by some business man from Pennsylvania, who said that they hold these vast properties by divine right, and in fairness, I should say that he has made his money out of preferential rates which are to be described with accuracy by the railroads of America, who declares that they are the creatures of this people like the American Beauty rose, the magnificent theory of which is made the working out of all of the smaller ones. Why, of course, there is only one billionaire, and that is Mr. Rockefeller.

Two Insufficient Bills.

"Mr. Chairman, it comes home to this Congress squarely, shall we regulate these railroad abuses? Now, sir, we have two measures here to do it. One is the Esch-Townsend bill, which is good so far as it goes, but does not go far enough. The other bill, the Democratic measure, is better as far as it goes, but it likewise does not go far enough. Between the two, the insufficient Davey bill or the insufficiency, if I may use the phrase, of the Esch-Townsend bill,

"Now, Mr. Chairman, there is one bill here that I am for, and that I wish it were. I believe if that bill were here, and we could strip this question of anything like politics, Republican and Democratic, if we could do away with any fear of any partisan opportunity, and this question could be threshed out in the Democratic and this Congress determine to give every practical remedy for these practical railroad abuses, the last instrument into this House, which is pending before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which I have the honor to be a member, and reported favorably to this body, so far as we can get it before this body, by Mr. Shackleford and myself, introduced to the American people, gentleman from New York (Mr. Hearst), that bill has been fairly debated and fairly voted upon without any modification or caucus suggestion, that bill would receive the vote of four-fifths of the membership of the House. (Applause.)

"Why? Because I care not whether Mr. Hearst or whether some lawyer did it, or whether it was a composite bill from half a dozen different sources, it is the only complete, practical remedy for every-day, practical railway abuses that is now pending before this Congress.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, the railroad question is not so difficult of ascertainment. The railroads would have you believe it, of course, because everything in life that is mysterious acquires a certain amount of power and a certain amount of imposition.

"Every railroad traffic manager who has toddled in the last ten or twenty years adults, and the common sense of this House knows it, that those traffic managers have no scientific basis for making rates; that almost their whole struggle is to make the traffic of the country bear as much as it will bear without crushing it, without killing their own trade, and the islume of it then is a hostile clash between traffic management for the business of the country. And out of these things grew the outrageous abuses.

"Now, sir, what should this law be? It should be a particular remedy for every-day practical railway abuses. In the fore-piece this Townsend bill provides for submitting a reasonable rate to the court in unreasonable rate. So does the Davey bill, so does the Hearst bill.

Points of the Three Bills.

"The Esch-Townsend bill creates a special court; so does the Hearst bill; the Davey bill does not. The Davey bill puts off anything like trying the case upon any other record than that made by the Commission. So does the Hearst bill, and the Esch-Townsend bill does not.

"Now, I say, Mr. Chairman, that there are two cardinal features in this legislation. To give, first, the legislative power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and then that there should be a new jurisdiction method of trying these cases.

Present Remedy Denies Justice.

"Why, the present method of trying these commission cases amounts to a denial of justice. What good does it do to have a shipper imposed upon or a producer imposed upon, and give him a remedy, if he is worn out by interminable appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States?

"There should be an end to all things. The Hearst bill provides that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to an Interstate Commerce rate shall be final, that when that court shall determine against a railroad that shall be the end of it.

"Why? Because the Supreme Court of the United States vests the rate-making power vested in the Interstate Commerce Commissioners with so much sanctity that they will not overthrow those rates except that they are clearly unreasonable and clearly unjust.

Has Legislative Power.

"Why?" Because the Interstate Commerce Commission has that legislative power to fix rates. The courts will put that deference to a rule or order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Judicial branch of this government would pay to that some order or rate made by this House of Congress. That is the first rule of construction.

"Therefore, when the Hearst bill allows this appeal from the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the circuit Court, and that court, upon a rare-fail hearing and finding, affirms the judgment of the Commission, that should be a finality upon the question of the record and finding.

"Then the Hearst bill goes further, and says that if a constitutional principle be involved in the case the Circuit Court can allow the appeal, or, if it does not, the Supreme Court of the United States can issue a writ of certiorari and bring the case up for determination.

Double Appeal a Broken Remedy.

"And that is proper. But this double appeal allowed by the Esch-Townsend bill, Mr. Chairman, is the promising the litigant a right and denying him the remedy, until he is worn to a frazzle. It makes no difference if the commission, the circuit court and the Attorney-General or the District Attorney be permitted to carry it on.

"Still, there is interminable delay under the burdensome machinery that now bears down with litigation in this country, and that is one of the vices of the Esch-Townsend bill.

"The Hearst bill will make this special court its character, jurisdiction and findings like that of the Interstate Commerce Court of Appeal, where there is a finality of litigation and no further an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is allowed.

President Ahead of Party.

"The Republican President has gone further than the Democrats of this body, and I am sorry to say so. The Republican President has gone further than the Republicans of this body, and I am glad to see it. I am always delighted to see a Republican President ahead of his party.

Mr. James: "Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?"

Mr. Lamar: "Certainly."

Mr. James: "Was the Republican President going any further than in the Democratic platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904?"

Mr. Lamar: "No, sir; he has not gone as far."

Mr. James: "Is he not following the lead of the Democratic party in advocacy of this legislation?"

Mr. Lamar: "He is doing his level best to do it." (Laughter and applause.)

Defies the Republicans.

"Mr. Chairman, that had been in the Democratic platform, and had been urged by our candidate eight years ago, and has been in the platforms of 1896 and of 1900 and of 1904, and I defy the most expert Republican on that side to point to a line in his national platform upon this question.

"I defy the Republicans to point a line that they have voted for the correction of these abuses. But, sir, with all the difference of opinion I leave with the President on some subjects, and there is a gulf that separates us as to some subjects, I fully accord him great praise for having done what he has. If he is a Republican, and I welcome him to the ranks of Democracy and say that this House would be sitting here without an order under the same opinion for many years to come if he had not taken the action he has. I will give him that credit.

"Why did not the Republicans of this House go as far as their own President? The President laid down in his message that these private car lines were an outrageous, monstrous abuse upon the interests of the people and ought to be corrected. He said that the terminal tracks and side track system should be legislated out of existence. Why the Republican bill has not a word to say about it, nor has the Davey bill. The Hearst bill covers both of these points absolutely, but, as there might seem to be a shadow of doubt, Mr. Shackleford and myself took the liberty of adding two amendments expressly in terms covering these two identical iniquities and providing for their suppression.

Esch Bill Compromise.

"Why did not the Esch-Townsend bill include this? I will tell you. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Townsend) said that the floor of this House that the Esch-Townsend bill was a compromise. So it is. It was a compromise between the opinions of any political party, Republican, Democratic, Populistic, Populistic, and I congratulate them from now until the day of judgment. It may be to our party more than another, but it will insert itself into legislation. The political party, Mr. Chairman, I believe I charge no ill-faith upon the gentleman or on his side of the chamber, that this provision has imprinted itself so upon the minds, upon the individuality, upon the sentiment and upon the consciousness of these gentlemen that they do not make this bill go as far as proper legislation as the situation demands.

Mr. James: "Why a double appeal? Why this interminable litigation? Why not put into their bill that they who come to the Circuit Court are violated deliberately the court can either affirm or imprison? The Hearst bill does that.

Fine Has No Terrors.

"What do these people who make up a great corporation and a great trust, who want only to violate the laws, care about a fine of ten or twenty thousand dollars after a civil judgement is obtained? But you have got to convict the corporation before you do that. I would not want to unreasonably imprison a citizen of this country. Who would care to take a man of high standing and wealth and unscrupulously degrade him? But why not put in this legislation direct notice to these men that they are not so high, or so rich, or so powerful, or high in their social influences that they are above the law of the land? Why not write it into this legislation that if they wilfully violate these laws that court can fine or imprison as it sees fit?

Treat Lawbreakers Alike.

"Why not hold this rod, this whip, over the heads of the violators of the law, whether they be big or whether they be little? Then, sir, you would see a attention in this country similar to that which the Interstate Commerce Court has. They do not pay much attention to the question whether they are little. When Whittaker Wright came in here and was engaging in railroading, own stocks and bonds and are tried him like a felon, convicted him and in order to escape the penitentiary, he committed suicide in the courtroom. In this boasted America give us a little of English justice. It is the wilful and repeated violator of the law that imprisonment should be inflicted upon.

"I am my remarks at no railroad man, Mr. Chairman. I have some of my good friends among these railroad gentlemen. Some of my relatives are engaged in railroading, own stocks and bonds and are directors in these corporations. I would not reflect upon them, and I have no reflection to make upon any of these distinguished gentlemen in the land, many of whom I honor for their high social position, their great intelligence, their broad minds and their great abilities. I freely concede it, and I say, Mr. Chairman, no direct charge, nothing that will reflect upon any railroad man of this country.

Imprisonment and Fine.

"I merely say, write into the laws of the land that anybody building these vast instrumentalities for good and evil, who shall wilfully trample upon the rights of the people of the land shall suffer imprisonment by imprisonment as well as fine. That is all I say, and the Esch-Townsend bill is deficient in that, while the Hearst bill contains that alternative, so that wherever a violator of the law has broken it wilfully, the court can apply the imprisonment feature.

"What judge, unless he was a lunatic or an absurd fool, would think of taking any man of high standing and good character and subjecting him upon a mere whim, or for an accidental violation of the law, to the imprisonment feature?

"But if that man, be he high or low, wilfully violates the law of the land, wilfully does what the President of the United States says is a crime, and will, we hope, in illegal parties ought to say is wrong, why not make him punishable by a criminal statute, if he has wilfully and wantonly done it and repeated it, why not make him liable to the criminal feature of this statute as well as subject the corporation to a fine? The Hearst bill accomplishes that.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I was astonished and amazed at the declaration my friend the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Richardson), made when he said that the worst feature of the Hearst bill, and that which he objected to more than any other, was that it provided that the Interstate Commerce Commission should compel these railways to furnish cars to the people on their lines.

Unintentional Friends.

"Why, Mr. Speaker, he spoke as if that was some indefensible and outrageous attempt to perpetuate a fraud on the rights of the railways. I say that unintentionally the best friends that the railroads violating the laws of the land have in this body are my honest friend from Alabama (Mr. Richardson), and gentlemen who think as he does.

"That clause in the Hearst bill was put in there to cure the evil growing out of the facts disclosed in the anthracite coal Trust. It there appeared that the coal-carrying roads, who own the railroads, who own the coal in Pennsylvania, own their own ninety per cent. of the mines of anthracite coal in that State, who own all the means of transportation, these railroads, who have complete power to put down the price of coal whenever they please—their own coal—and the chief freight agent of the Reading Railroad, testified that whenever they saw fit they cancelled their traffic agreements with the coal operators and stopped running them.

"Just as soon as the Coal Trust got the markets of New York loaded up with their coal they shut off the supply of cars, and there is no law to prevent it, because the present statute says that freedom can be taken only when they give undue preference in furnishing cars. And how can they give no undue preference over you when they give neither one of us any cars?

The Fraud and the Outrage.

"There is the fraud in it: there is the outrage in it; there is the wrong in it. Just as soon as the market supply in New York begins to sag, then they put on the tariff rates again and away go the cars of these six consolidated companies, bearing their coal to the markets of the world. Just as monopolies as that ever got that market filled up, and just about the time the independent operators get their cars are furnishing again, and begins to make application for cars, they cut off their tariff schedules and stop furnishing cars.

"Now, that is a case put before me by some body who is a good judge of what is going on in this country, and it is put there to cure direct, unmitigated, atrocious evils—one of the most outrageous and cruel forms of discrimination practised in favor of one shipper as that shipper's themselves. They have a complete monopoly, owning nearly all the coal fields and all the means of transportation.

"Yet my friend from Alabama (Mr. Richardson), a State adjoining mine, without thinking of this, without studying the bill, without looking up the defects in the present law, denies the Hearst bill on the floor of the House and challenges for fair dealing, because he said it had that provision in it.

"And that provision was put there by somebody who knew the business, growing out of the litigation that arose by carrying on this monopoly in Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Chairman, the sins of the railroads in America are enormous. They build up the trusts, and I cite to you, if you do not believe it, democratic testimony sometimes you find Democrats that will not believe it, Republicans that will not believe it, Republicans that will not believe it, Republican and sometimes a Democrat (laughter) but if you won't take the word of one on this side of this House, remember what the lamented and distinguished Senator from Massachusetts said, that the trusts of this country in addition to doing half a dozen other things that he charged against them, were corrupting the officials of the country and legislators.

"Why, Mr. Chairman, why did I utter that sentiment? If Mr. Hearst should publish that in the NEW YORK AMERICAN or JOURNAL to-morrow morning he would be denounced as a Socialist or an Anarchist.

"I don't mean to arraign the railroads but I do not intend to submit passively under the arrangement of gentlemen who want no legislation, who denounce it as socialistic, as hostile to government control, while, on the other hand I want to expose what I believe to be the outrage of the railroads of this country. What are they?

"They built up two-thirds of the trusts of this country by giving preferential rates over independent operators.

"They have not only made millions, but they have crushed out the Independent operators of the country.

"They have risen to great height of wealth over the prostrate forms of their fellow citizens, and without remorse.

Built Up the Beef Trust.

"They have, by private cars and exclusive contracts, built up the beef trust of this country. Mr. Chairman, it has raised the price of meat to every house hold in the land, the Attorney-General of the United States has investigated denounced them and confirmed that denouncement and has held them up as wilful violators.

"Take this coal road in Pennsylvania, don't wonder that the Pennsylvania delegation threatened to bolt on this moderate Esch-Townsend bill.

"I say that with the greatest respect for the representatives of that great State, but in that rock ribbed, tariff set State, in that State traversed by these great and powerful corporations, I do not wonder that their influence and power is potential.

"In the disclosure Mr. Hearst made in his arraignment before the Interstate Commerce Commission of this trust the evidence came out that after the cars were put in the dependent operators by ownership or by contracts to carry per cent of all the anthracite coal in that State. They own all the means of transportation, with two exceptions, to the seaboard, and under the recognized high rates of $5.35 a ton they have driven the independent operators out of business and have an exclusive monopoly.

Abuses of Coal Barons.

"What does that mean, Mr. Chairman? You will understand it do not I say that for the last five years they have raised the price of domestic-sized coal $1.14 higher than it was five or ten years ago. You will understand it when I say that they have mined sixty million tons of coal. You will understand it when I say that seventy-five per cent of it is domestic size. Those flagrant abuses have made the coal barons multi-millionaires.

"It is against these powers for combination and coercion that this legislation is aimed. To bring in a bill here that is impotent, that is not forceful, is a drug on the people. And let gentlemen will straighten now the people of the land will straighten now preaching profanation of dividits.

Railway Wealth Inflated.

"I submitted, Mr. chairman, in my speech last week, when I had the honor to address the House, some statistics from the Interstate Commerce Commission, from Professor Parsons, of Boston, from Poor's railway manual, as to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that 25 to 50 per cent, at the very least Supreme by reason of these great railroads was inflated.

"Now, if capitalization has nothing to do with the earnings, why not under-capitalize as well as over-capitalize? Why not put out bonds at six cents, if it cost $25,000 a mile, so if it cost $15,000? Why not, if it cost $60,000 a mile, put them out at, if it cost $60,000 a mile? It is because when you over-capitalize you have a right to raise the price of the stock and bonds in the market, and by the charges for freight and those are drawn out of railway rate-makers and railway tariff charges are put here for making earnings, and the public are not entitled in value to make a profit for this over-capitalization.

"That is the point I made, and I say to the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Stevens, gave us the information, that the Esch-Townsend bill would not accomplish all that was desired. Why? Why?

"Because half the rates, or a great many of the rates, as the Supreme Court has said a quarter or a half—are too low, and the balance of them are unreasonable.

Rates Are Increasing.

"Does that conform to the opinion of the expert, Mr. Prouty, a member of the Interstate commerce Commission? Does he not practically say that he testified in the speech which I had the honor to submit here a few days ago, that railway rates are not decreasing, but increasing, that the rates are still unjust, and that he deems an extreme low freight rate? As something that touches everything that is necessary to the life of man and woe. It is a tax that goes with you from the cradle to the grave, one of the most onerous, insidious and blasting taxes from the simple fact that it is almost insensible.

"You scarcely know when you pay it. You feel it in the price of every article, but you do not know where that increase began.

"Part of it is in the increased freight and passenger charges put on by the railroads of this country. Yet gentlemen will denounce the Hearst bill as unnecessary, stringent legislation as men who seek to overthrow vested rights.

Not Disinterested Witnesses.

"I still adhere to the definition I made a few days ago, without reflection upon the motives of any man I still adhere to that definition, and I announce it again. I define the conservatives in this country who are discussing this question to be those great railway presidents, boards, and not all of them, but those who study the question of the people and the railroads, who look upon it with the bottom of it, and who look upon it with the bottom of it, and their environments, surrounded by their friends and by these enormous interests.

"Their views partake of the nature of those who put them out, and such a gentleman is my dear friend, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Richardson). I wish he were present, and I hope he will read my remarks in print and with candor.

"Yet, without examining this car question, in the Hearst bill he denounced the bill in this House as unjust, when the bill sought to correct one of the greatest abuses now existing in railway circles in this country.

"And I say that this is a confirmation of my charge that public men have not studied the question.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, said he had not had time to read a fair explanation of the Hearst bill, even by its advocates.

Mr. Lamar—"Mr. Chairman, I cannot furnish the elucidation of the bill and furnish the gentleman the comprehension of it also. I will say this, Mr. Chairman, that with two exceptions, the bill brought in by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Shackleford) and myself, is the identical Hearst bill that was introduced into this House nearly one year ago—nearly one year ago, I repeat, with the exception of two clauses, and they are merely put there to cover, beyond any control, the private car line abuse and the terminal abuses.

Has Had Ample Opportunity.

"Why, the gentleman has had the amplest opportunity and the time and he has never taken the occasion to go to the room of the Interstate Commerce Commission or to the files of the House to inform himself on a piece of legislation which has been existing for one year, to another proof positive that he has not studied this question and has not given it a particle of attention.

"But still the gentleman had the amplest opportunity. That bill has been on the files nearly a year. It touches a great subject. It is drawn with the utmost skill, with a complete knowledge of practical railroad abuses and how to meet them, how to accomplish put a stop to them. I have not sought in any minute details, my bond would not permit it.

"I sought to draw the attention of this House to the manner in which it provided for the practical abuses that complained in the Townsend bill, that it provides that the courts shall decide the question of reasonable rates, and it shall end it, and that there shall be no appeal to the Supreme Court except upon grave constitutional questions, as I have stated, the question of private terminal fees and the private car lines.

Gives Powers to Commission.

"It confers upon this commission the power which the President recommends, and which was not conferred by the Esch-Townsend bill or in the Davey bill; that upon connecting rail and river routes it shall be the duty to have driven out the interstate Commerce Commission to fix the rate. And why? Because what good is it to pay freight to a river transportation, with not Northwest for those lines operating, and the Commission fixing a rate to apply to the present law, but in disjunction with the rail rate, what good does it do the grain shipper to have his wheat drawn up the line of the Great Lakes with a reasonable rate, and then have the boat combine with the railroad, there and the port?

"That happens under these great grain shipments in the Northwest. That is what the Republican President advised us to do. It is not in the Esch-Townsend bill nor in the Davey bill, but it is in the Hearst bill.

Davey Bill Inadequate.

"I have felt that the Davey bill was too inadequate to express my views. I could not go back to my State that has suffered so much under these oppressive Interstate railroad rates and justify my position in so limited a declaration of remedy as is contained in the Davey bill.

"I have no attack upon the Davey bill to make. When I express these matters of business as the representative, I may say, without casting any aspersion to any man here beyond a certain respectful amount of party leadership.

"On a question of such great magnitude as this, my own people, people who are educated upon this question of railway abuses and railway rates, I could not go back to them and justify my position upon so limited a remedy as is contained in the Davey bill. The purpose for which it was introduced I indorse heartily."

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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, EXPERT AT LOVEMAKING, GIVES AWAY HIS SECRETS

William Faversham, Matinee Idol, in Love Making Scenes.

THAT love-making on the stage is not to embrace as the curtain falls and the lights go out saying, "That was a real thing is the surprising thing about it" is a matter of fact, it was only the suggestion of a love scene.

Girls by the thousand have raved over Faversham's impassioned love-making. They have envied the heroine, about to be clasped in his arms just before the fall of the curtain; they have wished themselves—hundreds of them—in her place, to be made love to by an adept instead of so awkward an amateur as most young men are in real life. Some of them the very young and foolish—have written him letters, which, being a gentleman, he has burned and never mentioned, except to his wife.

If any man, in the eyes of gushing femininity, is competent to speak of the science of love-making, of the technique, so to speak, it is William Faversham. This makes his confession that love-making on the stage is nothing like the real thing, made yesterday to a writer for the BOSTON AMERICAN, the opinion of authority.

"Successful stage love-making," said Mr. Faversham, in his dressing room at the Colonial Theatre, "is widely different from love-making off the stage. That is, I feel sure it is for I, as a matter of a great deal of experience with the stage kind, and can profess to understand that. The other kind"—he smiled—"I have been too busy for.

"It probably never occurs to the average theatre-goer that most of the love making behind the footlights is not love-making at all, but merely the preparation for it. The hero looks lovingly at the heroine, or plans to take her in his arms, or gets ready to kiss her, or wishes he could find words to tell her how much he loves her. This continues for several acts. Then, finally, he tells her in a very few words that he loves her, he takes her in his arms, and the curtain goes down.

"Now this, of the stage, would, of course, be only the beginning of love making. On the stage all that is left to the imagination. The man or woman in the audience, seeing the man and woman before the curtain goes down."

"Do you know, we couldn't do that love scene well just because we were really in love and shove off, instead of suggesting it. A long time afterward the stage manager told me that was why they cut the scene out.

"The less action there is in a love scene the better it is. The expression of the face, the eyes, the tones of the voice—these things give to the audience the impression of love, the suggestion of it, to use the same word I have been using. And it is always most successful when what action there is stops short of the real action of actual love-making, such as kissing the girl.

"There is no such love-making on the stage as that between Romeo and Juliet, and yet has it ever occurred to you that much in the best scene, the balcony scene, he does not kiss her. She comes part way to him, and he also absolutely nothing but talk?

"I don't suppose anybody makes love off the stage at all like we do on. I don't know, of course. I have been too busy. A man wouldn't have much of a real love, though, who walked around, and posed, and talked, and said pretty things, and then kissed the girl once—as we do just before the curtain goes down."

Dorothy and the Prince

By May Briscoe Clark

AVERY long time ago there lived a little girl named Dorothy. She had red hair and was not a bit pretty, but she had a sweet voice and charming manners, and was very kind to help.

Her father and mother were dead, so she lived with her aunt, who had two daughters very nearly the same age as Dorothy. Rose, the elder of the two, had black hair, while Lili's hair was a beautiful brown. Rose and Lili were both very good looking indeed, but they were vain and selfish.

One day the three girls were walking through the woods and came to a little house which stood in the middle of the most delightful garden. No one appeared to be near the house except a very old man, who was picking strawberries, and he was so old and bobbed about with so much difficulty that Rose and Lili laughed and thought him very funny indeed.

But Dorothy did not think the old man was a bit funny. He looked very tired, and the sun was very hot, so Dorothy offered to help him pick the berries, but her cousins tossed their heads and said they didn't propose to soil their fingers for the sake of any one so stupid as an old man whom they didn't know. So they continued on their walk in the shade of the cool, pleasant woods, while Dorothy went to work in the hot sun picking the berries, and the old man sat down in the shade to rest himself.

One day the town where they lived was thrown into great excitement, for a wealthy and gentlemanly looking person came to look for a wife for his only son, and announced that he would give a grand ball, to which every unmarried woman in the town should be invited. All the fairies from Fairyland were to be there and choose the bride for him.

When Dorothy reached the ballroom every one else was there and the music was playing, so she crossed over and looked around the ball quietly, thinking no one would notice her in such a crowd or people all so beautifully dressed.

A very old man stood on the steps of the throne and held up his hand to the people. "I am glad to see so many beautiful girls here to-night," he said, "and I hope that my son will find a bride among you. Be seated and the fairies will choose."

Everybody was silent. The Queen rose and waved her wand, and all the fairies sang their tiny bells, and the ball began. When all had danced till they were tired, and the young man had danced with both Rose and Lili, the Queen commanded that all the young ladies should be presented to her, and that the fairies should choose the Prince's bride. Until then no one had known he was a Prince, but the Queen announced that he was a Prince from the North, and would rule over a great country.

Nearly everyone had been presented when it came Dorothy's turn. She was sure they would never choose her, and wished she could get out of it, but the first thing she knew she found herself bowing before the Queen. Instantly there was the loudest noise, and all the fairies rang their bells. The Queen raised her wand, and the bells ceased. Dorothy remembered her old white dress and was ashamed to look up, but the Queen touched her with her wand and behold! the old muslin changed to white satin, and was covered with diamond and pearl spangles, like the Queen's, while the shoes turned to gold, with tiny rubies in the buckles.

The Queen took Dorothy's hand and raised her to her feet. The Prince stepped down from his throne, and the Queen placed Dorothy's hand in his. Then they knelt down together, and the Queen placed a golden crown on the head of each. All the fairies rang their bells, and Dorothy and the Prince stood up.

Then the Queen said:

"We will all go now, for the Prince has found the most charming Princess in the world. The fairies have chosen her, not for her beauty, for beauty is only skin deep, but because of her lovely disposition and kind heart, and I am sure there will be no happier couple anywhere, because the fairies know that beauty of heart is far more to be admired than beauty of face or figure."

So kind-hearted little Dorothy became the Princess, while her beautiful cousins, who were haughty and conceited, had all their trouble for nothing.

First Aid To The Lovelorn

The Young Man's Faults

IT not infrequently happens that after a young woman has given her heart into the keeping of a man she makes the appalling discovery that he is not all her loyal affection has painted him.

He has some bad habit that fills the future with vague alarms and makes her pause on the threshold of the honeymoon world toward which she has been wandering, and sharply reconsider her decision of entering under his protection.

Perhaps he drinks too much and has been guilty of the impropriety of calling on her when his indiscretion was painfully evident.

And she has been forced to endure the mortifying bitterness of seeing and hearing the dearest on earth to her make a fool of himself.

Or he has lived on talk endearments with a thick tongue, and he has bragged of a prosperity that is not his. In short, he has degraded himself. And the girl who has seen these horrors reflected in the lives of others is thought of imperiling her own happiness by taking chances with an inebriate.

I should like to take those girls who dream of reforming drunkards by love on a pay-day tour of the mills, shops, foundries or anywhere, in fact, that men are employed in large numbers, and let them see the white faced, anxious wives, who try to get a little money to pay the butcher, the grocer or to buy little Mary a pair of much needed shoes, before the money all goes to the saloon at the corner.

Have you ever seen an intoxicated man harangning a street car or making an exhibition of himself in the street, without thinking of the terrified woman he was going home to? Or the children he was degrading, and who would probably have the finger of scorn pointed at them next day at school?

And who can tell the anguish of a child in such circumstances? It feels itself the target for contempt through no fault of its own; the first dismal lessons of the utter injustice of things is forced upon it. And children have no philosophy, no actual religion, no sense of humor wherewith to meet these exigencies.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX

They Try to Get Money Before It Goes to the Saloon.

other women hesitates at the thought of imperiling her own happiness by taking

The World Is Outgrowing Inebriety

The young man who drinks is an excellent young man to avoid.

The man who gambles might also be confined to a similar oblivion. The lust for games of chance is almost as insistent as the craving for liquor. This, of course, does not apply to a man who enjoys a friendly game of poker, with the accompanying penalty of occasional loss, but to the habitual gambler, who throws coin and consequences to the winds, and forgets every obligation in life that he may enjoy the delirium of any sort of gambling.

By Winifred Black

Why Not Have a Problem Play That Deals With the Modern Man Instead of the Woman?

Copyright, 1905, by American Journal-Examiner.

OLGA NETHERSOLE is getting ready to horrify us with another problem play, concerning the modern woman.

Dear, dear Mr. Augustus Thomas, nice, kind Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, good, sweet-tempered Mr. Pinero, won't you please write a problem play about the modern man?

I'd like to hear his side of the story for once.

To take the lessons of the plays to heart, one would think that the whole miserable world was one great concourse of unhappy, discontented, disagreeable, modern women.

I am getting to hate the very term "modern woman."

Who is she, pray, that we should make all this fuss about her and her silly self-centred affairs?

How is she different from the ardent woman of the Middle Ages woman I'd like to know?

She rides in an automobile instead of a stage coach and reads Ibsen instead of the early poets, but she's the same woman she's been, since Eve tried to share the apple with Adam.

You can put her into a settlement or emancipate her into a "paper" reader. You can teach her all sorts of weird Perkins-Stetson doctrines about the disgrace of being supported by the one man on earth who lives on purpose to support her, you can convene her in conventions, and dissect her in morbid plays till doomsday—there she is the same dear, delightful human being, with a plain human being's faults and virtues, nothing more and nothing less.

I know there's nothing the matter with the modern woman, except her self-consciousness.

If she'd throw her little magnifying glass away and look at someone else instead of gazing, fascinated, at her own image in the glass all the time, she'd forget all about being modern, and be just a woman, as she ought to be.

Whenever I see a little bunch of women sighing about the restless spirit of the age, I want to tell them to go home and do a good hard day's work and see if they won't stop being "restless" for a while.

I don't know anything about this new problem creature Miss Nethersole is going to give us, but I will warrant she's some idle-minded being who is too restless to attend to her own particular affairs and makes her restlessness an excuse for all sorts of disagreeable doings.

If I were a man who had married me a wife, I would lay down one rule concerning theatregoing.

I would not allow any woman for whose performances I was responsible to set foot within the portals of a theatre where a problem play was being acted.

I have known so many women who went into a problem play nice, contented, cheerful little creatures, and who came out hysterical, self-analyzing, self-pitying little geese who ought to be shut up in some quiet garden, with a nice high fence all around it, and fed lettuce and lentils till they came to again.

Do give us a problem man, Mr. Dramatist.

Take a well-meaning man who works from dawn till nightfall, to get money enough to buy his wife matinee tickets, for instance, only to have her come home from the same matinee and greet him with the baleful stare of the misunderstood wife.

Introduce us to the well-meaning husband, whose poor brain is kept in a constant whirl, trying to keep up with the last fool thing "society" does, who never rests enough to help him puzzle out a new way to live beyond his income and get out of debt.

Let's have a chance to worry about the modern man for a change.

He needs a little worrying over, once in a while, I believe, for while has come right now.

WINIFRED BLACK.

CAN you make a cup of coffee?

Of course. Everybody can do that. It's as simple as carving a plate of hash.

But, seriously, can you make the best cup of coffee that it is possible to extract from the barned berry of Mocha and Java?

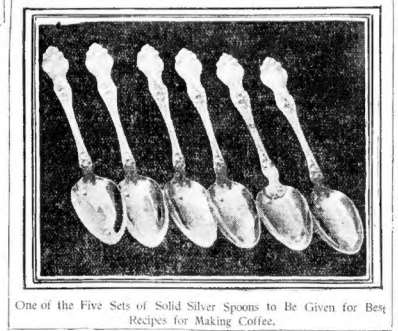
Well, maybe you can and maybe—otherwise.

Here, however, is a chance to prove your belief!

Send, anytime before Sunday, February 12, your own particular recipe for making coffee (and Heaven knows there are more methods of making coffee than of making love) to the "Cup of Coffee" Editor of the BOSTON AMERICAN.

From those submitted the five best will be selected by competent judges. To each of the five persons submitting the best recipes will be given a set of six solid silver spoons, as shown in the illustration.

If you didn't get a chafing dish last week get a set of coffee spoons this.



One of the Five Sets of Solid Silver Spoons to Be Given for Best Recipes for Making Coffee.

Put Egg Shell In

Take a cup of coffee and break one egg into it, shell and all; stir up well. Then put into coffee pot with about two cups boiling water and allow to steep about one-half hour. Finally pour on enough water to fill the pot; allow to boil a few moments, when it is ready for use. Serve with cream or milk. This recipe is sufficient for a family of six.

LOUISE R. MACCARTHY.

No. 7 Blossom street, Worcester.

Have Coffee Pot Hot

Take the coffee with an egg and cold water till it becomes a paste; have the coffee pot hot; pour on the boiling water, and let it settle awhile; then serve. I have made coffee this way for years, and it is excellent.

MISS ISABELLA MONAGHAN.

No. 25A Blue Hill avenue, Boston.

Serve with Cream

Take one tablespoonful of coffee to each cup of cold water. Add one egg beaten. Let coffee come to a boil and then serve with cream.

BLANCHE NICHOLS.

No. 630 Washington street, Boston.

Here's Her Method

This following is my way of making coffee: One-half coffee cup of ground coffee is sifted with one egg and part of the shell, adding a quarter of a cup of cold water. Put it into the coffee pot and pour on it a pint of boiling water; as it rises and begins to boil, stir it down with a silver fork. Boil hard fourteen minutes. Remove from fire, pour some into a cup, then dip it back into the coffee pot. Place it on the back of the stove where it will keep hot to settle for about five minutes. Serve hot.

MRS. THOMAS DUFFY.

No. 215 Main street, Woburn.

French Coffee

One quart water to one cup very fine ground coffee. Put coffee grounds in bowl, pour over about half pint cold water and let stand for fifteen minutes; bring remaining water to a boil. Take coffee in bowl, strain through fine sieve, then take French coffee pot, put coffee grounds in strainer, at top of pot, pouring water in bowl. Then take boiling water and pour over coffee very slowly. Then set coffee pot on stove five minutes; must not boil.

Take off and pour in cold water from bowl that was first soaked in to settle. Serve in another pot. The French, who have the reputation of making fine coffee, use three parts of Mocha and one part of Java.

MRS. P. H. PHELAN.

No. 57 Mansfield street, Everett.

Serve in Individual Pots

Take one heaping teaspoonful of coffee to each cup. Put in individual pots and pour on boiling water. Let stand a few minutes and serve.

MRS. ISABELLA R. MACCARTHY.

No. 7 Blossom street, Worcester.

Have Coffee Pot Hot

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Hearst's Boston American Pattern

LADIES' BLOUSE

No. 6,245—Blouses for the tailor and separate skirt are as indispensable as ever and will be worn all of their prestige. The yoke effects seem to be more in favor than any other design this season. There are so many styles to choose from and none so little as the making that it is not surprising that ladies love to have their waists made at home. The model shown here is one of the most attractive and has a little yoke that is both new in design and exceedingly smart to cut. The deep band scallops about the yoke are full of decoration, either in embroidered motifs, medallions or borders. The model is made with three tucks in the yoke, but these may be omitted if the "shirred waist" effect is desired by a row of stitching put on with the yoke shaping. For a plain tucked waist one need not vary the yoke—thus one can make two separate designs from the same pattern and each be entirely different. The sleeves are in the latest style and the model is altogether one which will be advantageously used in the design, for by using scallops of contrasting shade one is independent of extensive trimmings.

Sizes—32 to 42 inch bust.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN will mail the above pattern upon receipt of 10 cents, to cover cost of handling, etc.

All orders should be addressed to HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN PATTERN DEPT., P. O. Box 226, Roxbury, Mass.

No. 6,245.

SIZE.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

VINCENT CLUB RE-ELECTS ITS OLD OFFICERS

About 100 Members Attend Meeting at Home of Miss Caroline King.

CONVERSE BUYS YACHT

The members of the Vincent Club held their semi-annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Caroline King, No. 179 Commonwealth avenue. About 100 members were present. It was a peaceful meeting, which resulted in the re-election of the old board of officers and the adoption of some minor changes in the constitution, brought up by the president, Miss Dorothy Forbes.

The officers elected were: President, Miss Dorothy Forbes, who enters upon her third term; first vice-president, Miss Isabel Merlion; second vice-president, Miss Abigail Adams; secretary, Miss E. S. Porter; treasurer, Miss Adelaine Hooper.

The club is in an excellent condition, as shown by the treasurer's report.

* * *

Boston has heard little of Miss Eleanora Sears during the Winter. While not as active in society as she has been since her coming out time, she is much interested in horseback riding and is seen, even in the coldest weather, on the bridle paths in the Fenway. Miss Sears has much in evidence at the recent horse show at the New Riding Club, where she rode a number of good mounts and in the ladies' saddle class won the ribbons. She also spends considerable time at Princemere, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prince, in the North Shore.

* * *

Harry C. Converse, who has gained considerable fame as a yachtsman, has purchased the steam yacht Partheula from Commodore Morris F. Plant. Mr. Converse has no plans at present in regard to his new possession, as the boat is in Winter quarters, but at the beginning of the Summer he will start on a cruise which will last the greater part of the season and which will include a number of the European ports.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Paine Cheney has returned from a visit in Baltimore, and is settled for the remainder of the Winter at her home in Commonwealth avenue. Mrs. Cheney, previous to her departure for Baltimore, was at her country home at Peterboro, N. H., where she had been since last Spring, but the rigorous winter proving attractive to her this Winter than last, she has decided to remain here until early in the Summer, when she will again return to Peterboro.

* * *

The E. C. Thayers, of Hastings Square, Cambridge, sail to-morrow from New York for a three months' trip to the Mediterranean. Their Cambridge home will be closed during their stay abroad, and their infantile art lovers, who have been a feature of the Cambridge season, will be disconsolate.

* * *

To escape the rigors of the late Winter Mrs. Henry C. Weston, of Beacon street, is to sail aboard next week for an indefinite stay. She is in mourning for her husband, who died at the Weston family home at Beverly Farms last Summer, and she has not been out at all during the season. Her trip abroad is rendered necessary by her health, which is not of the best, and she will seek some of the health resorts on the other side. Her Beverly Farms place will be occupied by her daughter, Miss Allen Curtis, next season.

* * *

The Benjamin Loubards, of Brookline Reservoir, who have been with their daughter, Mrs. Charles Wyman, at her home in Washington, leave the latter part of this week for California, where they intend to pass the remainder of the Winter, returning to Boston late in the Spring.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vinal, whose wedding took place in Louisville, Ky., the latter part of January, expect to return to Boston from their honeymoon the first of next week and will be at the Somerset for a time. They will probably live in Beacon street, as Mr. Vinal has been negotiating for a piece of property on that thoroughfare.

COMPLAINTS OF COLD IN L CARS

There is no relief in sight for patrons of the Boston Elevated Railway Company who are complaining about lack of heat in cars during the rush hours between 5 and 7 p. m. daily. An official of the company stated today that the existing conditions will continue for the rest of the Winter.

"When one of our 5,000 horse-power engines broke down last November, we were presented with the problem of running the system with just that much less power. It was necessary to cut out something, and the question arose whether we should take off some of the cars or shut off the heat during the rush hours when the power losses are taxed to their utmost capacity. "We were on the horns of a dilemma, and in choosing the less of two evils, the company determined to shut off the heat between 5 and 7 o'clock, and not interfere with the schedules.

"This will continue until the broken engine has been repaired, probably for two months longer.

SUES PLATT FOR BROKEN TROTH

By Boston American Leased Wire.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 8.—Copies of letters, couched in the most endearing terms and signed "C. C. Platt, Jr.," or simply "P.", will be produced in the forthcoming suit of Miss Mae C. Wood against Tallied States Senator Platt, her attorneys say.

Miss Mae C. Wood's name was connected with that of Senator Thomas C. Platt prior to his marriage in October, 1903, to Mrs. Lillian C. Janeway, in New York. She has been retained by Flaherty & Fulton, of Richmond and Front Royal, to prosecute her in a suit against the senator for breach of promise for $25,000.

$100,000 FOR MORE SCHOLARSHIPS

More scholarships at Boston College are promised through the bequest of $100,000 in the will of the late Rev. Edward H. Welch, S. J., of Washington, D. C. The testimony itself, or the deeds of its investments, are expected at the college early next month.

VANDERBILT LAURELS IN DANGER BY BOSTON SOCIETY WOMAN'S PRIZE DOG

SOCIETY WOMAN AND PRIZE-WINNING DOG.

Mrs. W. H. Smythe Will Exhibit French Bulldogs at New England Kennel Club.

"Roquette" and "Nella" Entered in Classes in Which "Reggy" Will Have Entries.

When Reginald Vanderbilt comes to the New England Kennel Club Show, February 21st, with his thoroughbred French bulldogs, he will find a keen competitor in Mrs. W. H. Smythe of Boylston street.

"Roquette" and "Nella," two splendid French bulldogs belonging to Mrs. Smythe, are entered in the same classes in which are the prize winners of the young millionaire. "Nella" is a fine specimen of a French bull with the ideal bat ears and English bulldog head. She will be entered against her own sister, "Velour Noir," which is Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt's especial pet.

Mrs. Smythe showed "Velour Noir" at Providence. The fine French bull won the first prize and was reserved for the winner's class against "Papoule," the famous champion. Mrs. Vanderbilt took a fancy to the dog and paid the prohibitive price that Mrs. Smythe asked.

Mrs. Smythe has entered "Bouboule-Robert," an imported French bull, and "Fauvette" in the open class. All her dogs are prize winners and have been shown all over the country.

"Nella" and "Roquette" will be shown in New York at the dog show, which opens Monday.

PITTS-KIMBALL 600 AT DANCE

Six hundred persons attended the sixth annual ball of the employes of the Pitts-Kimball Company in Odd Fellows Hall.

The guests were greeted on their arrival by Miss Gladys Richardson and Miss Helen Brunick of the Reception Committee, who were both attired in handsome gowns. The gowns of Miss Mary A. Torner, Miss Emma Griffin, Miss Nettie Conarant, Miss Mae C. A. Wilrand, Miss Katherine O'Neill and Miss Frances Arnold were also particularly noticeable for their beauty.

Among those present were Augustus Nye, superintendent of the store; G. R. Reidpath, the manager, and Mrs. Reidpath and the buyers for the different departments.

BOUTWELL ASKS CARNEGIE'S AID

Andrew Carnegie and former Governor George S. Boutwell have corresponded regarding the future policy of the United States in the Philippines. The letters have just been given out. Mr. Boutwell asked the former to use his influence with President Roosevelt to withdraw the army from the islands and grant the Filipinos a government "as free from the control of the United States as is the republic of Cuba."

In reply, Mr. Carnegie said:

"We are now so deeply committed to a trial of Judge Taft's policy that I have concluded to look for the final result at a much later period than I think desirable. We are steering toward independence."

Mr. Boutwell then wrote Mr. Carnegie:

"Notwithstanding the very large majority which Mr. Roosevelt obtained in November last, there are indications that the Republican party is destined, without the delay of many years, to be overthrown."

FRANCE TELLS TURKEY TO PAY

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that owing to the Sultan's decision to borrow money from a syndicate composed of bankers for the recruiting of the Turkish artillery, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, has delivered an ultimatum demanding the instant satisfaction of the various outstanding French claims, failing which he will leave today to consult the government.

The German conditions of the loan, it is said, were that all guns should be ordered from Germany.

Curse of DRINK

Drunkenness Cured to Stay Cured by WHITE RIBBON REMEDY.

No taste. No odor. Any woman can give it in glass of water, tea, coffee or food without patient's knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for all alcoholic drinks, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have any aversion for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy. It is positively guaranteed to cure, and is entirely free from all injurious properties to normal health, steadying the nerves, increasing the will power and determination to resist temptation.

Indorsed by Members of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Anna Medlar, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards and have never known it to fail. I recommend it unreservedly and indorse White Ribbon Remedy, and advise any woman to give it to any relative suffering from drunkenness."

Write White Ribbon Remedy, 218 Tremont St., Boston, for trial package and letter of advice free. All correspondence strictly confidential and destroyed upon arrival.

White Ribbon Remedy sold by druggists everywhere, also sent by mail in plain package, price $1.00.

Beware of imitations. Genuine White Ribbon Remedy is sold in Lynn by Lewis Directory, 145 Washington; 159 Portland St.

A Dollar's Worth Free To Any Rheumatic Sufferer

I ask no deposit—no references—no security. The offer is nothing to risk and everything to gain. I'll give away one dollar's worth free to every rheumatic sufferer who writes me. Any Rheumatic sufferer can see for himself what a dollar's worth is worth.

I willingly make this liberal offer because I know that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy is relied upon ALWAYS to bring the quickest relief that medicine can. Years before I discovered it I doubted the power of Rheumatism. I'm a Rheumatism to fight.

Certain Relief

Therefore I'm in a wonderful channel of knowledge to-day. I know what I'm talking about. But I could make a Rheumatic cure that would make me a millionaire before I was rolling in the accumulations before I was rolling in. Let me tell you about my discovery and my offer. And my business now but 2 per cent.

I'll tell you how I found the only ingredient in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure free to make the claims I make. I'll tell you how I found the one which I should not, could have been made to cure.

The chemical cost very expensive. The dollar bottle of Rheumatic Cure cost me $4.00 per pound. But what is $4.00 per pound for a REAL remedy for Rheumatism? What is a dollar for a REAL relief from the greatest torture human beings know.

I don't quote you prices. Because I know you can turn long pages into flesh again that is no more Rheumatic. I will prove to you the blood poison that causes pain and swelling, and then I'll prove to you that the swelling—the end of the suffering—the pain of Rheumatism. That is why I can afford to make this liberal offer. That is why I can afford to spend the little dollar that Rheumatic Sufferers, the world over, may learn of my remedy.

Simply Write Me

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. But you must write ME for the free dollar package order. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will honor and give you a dollar bottle. Also I will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. There are no conditions—no requirements. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. Address Dr. Shoop, Box C 880, Racine, Wis. Mild cases are sometimes cured by a single package. On sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

Crystalized Poison!

Your blood is chock full of uric acid poison—poison set and doing its work—poison that some day will cause you trouble. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the filter filters are created to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean, to gather more poison, which they in turn will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes these same other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. Then is the time for Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The crystals look like little grains of sugar or white sand. The blood carries them and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—or a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and untreated for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia—for all of these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The FORMATION of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but ALWAYS. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

NEW ENGLAND'S PRAYERS FOR ARCHBISHOP

Catholics to Invoke Divine Aid for Health of Aged Prelate.

FULL SIGHT IS ASSURED

Prayers for the speedy recovery of Archbishop Williams will be offered in all the Catholic churches of the New England archdiocese next Sunday. The remarkable prelate is at present recuperating at the Carney Hospital after an operation for cataract of the right eye. His physicians state that the archbishop's vitality is remarkable for one of his years, but his advanced age is an obstacle to rapid recovery.

Dr. Haskel Derby, of No. 187 Marlboro street, the eye specialist, who performed the operation and who has attended the archbishop, said to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter:

"We are confident that the operation will result in a complete restoration of sight to the archbishop. The operation on the right eye was most satisfactory. The cold cataract has been permanently removed. There is no doubt that the second operation will also prove successful.

"The operation for the removal of cataracts, however, is a severe ordeal, especially with persons of advanced years. It will therefore be necessary for the archbishop to leave the hospital and recuperate before undergoing the second operation. The state of his condition when the hospital is an ideal one for the purpose. The extreme cold would be dangerous. Even a confinement of nearly four weeks in the hospital is an expensive luxury, which will probably be necessary before he can safely be removed."

EDWARD PAGE OPPOSES MEAD

Edward Page of Weston, father of Maker Page, of whose murder Charles L. Tucker was recently convicted, is one of the signers of the petition which has been sent to Governor Douglas in protest against the appointment of Dr. Dalton A. Mead as medical examiner for the Seventh Middlesex district.

The names of over seventy others of the most prominent citizens of Weston are signed to the petition. The district comprises Belmont, Waltham, Watertown and Newton. Dr. Mead's term expires March 1.

The action of Dr. Mead in pronouncing Maker Page suicide when he first viewed the body as medical examiner, is admitted by those who have signed the petition against his reappointment to be the reason why they have signed the document.

CAMBRIDGE MAN LOST OFF SEA GIRT

One of the crew of the tugs of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Co., which are now in New York Harbor, is missing from Pittsburgh, was Merritt & Chapman's chief engineer on the Atlantic coast.

Whether shipped from this port for more than a year, Albert Dunn, of the Commodore ship Pittsburgh, an old shipmate of the dead man, has joined the BOSTON AMERICAN in the belief that Chapman's widow should be notified to be living either in Cambridge or Boston, and if so are believed to be unaware of the fate of their brother.

77 NEW LAWYERS ARE ADMITTED

Out of 165 applicants for admission to the bar of Massachusetts, only seventy-seven got through the examinations. The Board of Bar Examiners will file their report on the examination on February 15.

One second-year student at Boston stood the test. Among others who passed and forged were Louis B. Mackie, member of the City Council for East Boston; Clarence L. Vose, Medford; Charles Hall, Wesleyan College; Walter Shubrick, the Harvard carsman who has pulled on the varsity crew for three years, and Edward F. Hurlburt, Jr., the son of a well known Boston lawyer.

William A. McNamara, famous as track athletes and the star debater of Georgetown University, was also successful, as was Frederick M. J. Sheehan, for many years a reporter on the Superior Court.

ARRESTED MOTORMAN; DISMISSED FORCE

Patrolman Frank McArthur of Cambridge has been dismissed from the police force by a full vote of the Board of Aldermen, overruling the recommendation of Mayor Daly. McArthur came into notoriety some few weeks ago by causing the arrest of Motorman Eugene W. Smith of the Cambridge line for her car was running late on Cambridge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE
LAWRENCE McCARTY.....Lessee and Mgr.
High-Class Attractions at Fair Prices.
25-35-50-75 ALL ORCHESTRA $1.00
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
MATINEE TODAY
A GREAT TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN
"Don't never put up yer umbrell till it rains." Mrs. Wiggs.
MRS. WIGGS
—OF THE—
CABBAGEPATCH
WITH
The Original Company
The Laughing Success of the Year
Get Your Tickets Now
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

MUSIC HALL
Here's the Show
ELSIE JANIS
Mimic and Impersonator
WILL H. SLOAN & CO.
Musical Comedy Success, "The Plumber"
MLLE. ELLA BRADNA
Equestrian Equilibrist
GRACIE EMMETT & CO.
Miss Emmett's Newest Playlet
BROWN & NEVARRO
Clever Comedy Characters
CLEMENT DE LION
Boss of Billiard Cue
THREE RIENTZYS
Novel Musical Act
OSSMAN & HUNTER
Comic Dancers
CARR & YULE
In Up-to-Date Parody
And Other Features.
All-Star Vaudeville

TREMONT THEATRE THIS WEEK
Evgs. at 8. Only Mat. Saturday at 2
THE BANK OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
In the New Comic Opera
THE FILIBUSTER
By John P. Wilson and Wm. Lorraine.
NEXT MONDAY—TWO WEEKS
LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS
The Largest and Best Minstrel Organization in the World
Carroll Johnson Neil O'Brien
65—PEOPLE IN ALL—65
SEATS NOW SELLING

Majestic THEATRE
Mats. Wed-Sat
MATINEE TODAY AT 2
5TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
WrightLorimer
And Her Own Company
in Shepherd King
Seats now selling for next week, the last of the Boston engagement

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Eben A. Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. only 2:15
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Her Famous Success
BROTHER JACQUES
Prices 1.50, 1.00, .75, .50, .25
SEATS SELLING FOR TWO WEEKS.

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Eben A. Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
TWO WEEKS ONLY
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
IN
LETTY
An Original Play by Rose Ayre and an Epilogue by Arthur W. Pinero.
Evgs. at 8:15. Regular Colonial Theatre Prices.
1.50, 1.00, .75, .50, .25
Seats Selling Now for Next Two Weeks.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Boylston at Washington
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2
PATRIOT
DRIVEN FROM HOME
Next Week—"Escaped from the Harem."

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE
Tel. 2282 B.
Daily—2 and 8 P. M.
Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75
HELD BY THE ENEMY
NEXT WEEK—"The Ninth Commandment."

PALACE
Jolly Grass Widows
Burlesquers
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2150 HAYMARKET.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Every Evening at 8.
THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY
Any Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—The Man o' War's Man.

AMUSEMENTS.

STUART BARNES
In Next Combolet of Monologue Entertainments, is at
KEITH'S
This Week in Company with the Following
Rose and Fuller, Ed and Clair, Dixon and Holmes, Warren's Pomeroy, Kit Karson, Bel Merritt, Lochie and Conway, Jessie and Rosedale, Giuseppe Performer, Mlle. Marion, Rice and Walker, Kara La, Velde, Weirdos, Bonhara and Tennis.
(3)—GREAT SPECIALTIES—(3)

GLOBE Bargain Matinee To-day 25-50
FAREWELL WEEK—Paxley & Lubin's Best
THE BURGOMASTER
Evenings 25c-1.00 Sat. Mat. 25-75c
Next Week—Edward Blondell in The Last Day

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
ISAAC B. RICH, Proprietor and Manager.
Charles Frohman Presents
Evenings at 8. Farewell Matinee Sat. at 2
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Her Greatest Success
"SUNDAY" By Thompson Buchanan
NEXT WEEK—VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE WINTER'S TALE."

AUSTIN & STONE'S MUSEUM
Scollay Square..... Admission 10c
Dr. Parrott's Dog and Monkey Circus
Punch's Wife
Barnard and Bartonia
Punch and Judy—Mr. Punch
and other novelties in Curio Hall.
You stage shows nearly every hour from 10 to 10 by two great companies.

COLUMBIA
Daily 10 & 25c Mats. 10 & 25c
HAS SMOKING ALLOWED
"MISS CLEVELAND"
JOLLY BURLESQUERS

HOWARD TODAY 1 and 8 P. M.
McCabe, Sabine and Vera, Allen Family, Grace Rice and Elmer, Leffler and Wakefield, and other specialties. Our troupe of lovely ponies in the new parlor drill. Tomorrow new bill and solid "Mary Wheeler."

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1905.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—This day in the House of Representatives has been important and unusual. It has been important because representatives of the people—so-called—have discussed in its final stage the proposed legislation in regard to Government control of railroad rates and extortion.

The day has been unusual from the fact that in the very small Democratic minority in the lower house there has been a serious split and bitter discussion—minority of the minority accusing the Democratic Representatives of neglecting the people's interests and following ridiculously behind the Republican party—a very long way behind.

It has been an unusual day because the nation sees drastic anti-railroad legislation, or, at least, an approximation to it, forced upon Congress, not by the Democratic party that has demanded such legislation for eight years, but BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, THE PARTY THAT NEVER SAID A WORD ABOUT RAILROAD REGULATION IN ITS PLATFORMS, while real Democrats, formerly in control of the party, demanded that legislation absolutely.

In the eyes of real Democrats, the House of Representatives in its present condition is a sick house to look at.

Few and far between are the Democratic representatives of the people; and of the few still holding seats, many were absent, disliking the unpleasant spectacle of a dwindled minority fighting within itself, ashamed, perhaps, to see the Democratic side of the House following reluctantly behind Republicans, and holding back, not to check the usual Republican corporation legislation, but holding back IN THE INTERESTS OF THE RAILROADS, TO PREVENT JUST LEGISLATION FORCED ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

It was a scene to make a real Democrat rub his eyes and wonder if the Capitol had been turned upside down, and both parties in the House of Representatives turned upside down with it.

A man that looked like a faded chrome of the old-fashioned Democrat—with a real white tie pinned on the chrome to give it an appearance of reality—denounced the idea of Government ownership as "the greatest national curse that he could conceive of." Was that a Republican—representing the usual Republican corporation orders?

No, it was an individual posing as a Democrat and denouncing in that one instance, and in others, that which the great majority of the Democratic party believes in.

The railroad idiosyncrasies of unimportant and unknown Democrats are not nationally serious, perhaps. BUT THE GENERAL ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS TO-DAY IS MOST SERIOUS TO THE NATION.

The Democratic party is nothing unless it be RADICAL, devoted to the interests of the people, regardless of all other consideration, regardless especially of railroads, their lobbyists, their corruption funds, and THEIR ABILITY TO SUPPLY LARGE CAMPAIGN FUNDS THROUGH AUGUST BELMONT AND OTHERS.

The last National Democratic campaign was fought out on a plan which August Belmont planned, and of which a large feature was to be generous contributions from railroads. The attitude of the Democratic party in Congress to-day would make it seem that the Belmont programme and the large contributions had not, by any means, been forgotten.

There was not visible any radical sympathy in the membership of the Democratic minority except such as came from that fraction of the minority that protested with time purposely and strictly limited, against the betrayal of real Democratic feeling.

It was pathetic to see the thin ranks of the Democrats, and to know that of those present a great number would be eliminated and replaced by Republicans on the fourth of next March.

No wonder Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, protests vigorously, publicly and privately, against the attitude of the Democratic minority on the railroad legislation and other legislation demanded by the people.

Rainey is the only Democrat elected last year in the entire State of Illinois—WHICH WAS FORMERLY CONTROLLED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

He has seen every one of his fellow Democratic members put out of office under the leadership of Mr. Williams. He realizes, as do the Democrats west of the Missouri River, WITH ONLY ONE DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS TO SHOW FOR THAT ENTIRE VAST SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, that something has got to be done, and that the Democratic party has got to have Democratic leadership—unless that party is to fade away altogether and become a mere witty, perhaps occasionally troublesome, vermiform appendix hidden away on the inside of Republicanism.

Mr. Rainey, like the Democrats beaten last Fall for lack of adequate Democratic leadership, comes from a section of the country where they have no race question to make the election of Democrats sure. He and other Democrats are looking eagerly for some kind of leadership adequate to meet the situation where the race question is not sufficient to meet all public demands.

The culmination of Democratic inefficiency has been reached in this railroad legislation.

The Democracy of the country will want to know from the Democratic minority and its leaders WHY the Democratic party has been put in the ridiculous, servile, tagging-on position assigned to it to-day.

The explanation that Mr. Williams will give when he next appeals to the Democrats for confidence ought to be interesting. Mr. Williams has made himself dictator of the Democratic minority that he leads in the House. It is a wonderfully small minority, and it has shrunk immensely under his leadership.

Mr. Williams recalls to mind the poverty-stricken showman who could not afford to hire a real giant, and so exhibited a little man, calling him "The Smallest Giant on record." Mr. Williams is leader of the smallest giant on record, just at present.

There would be no objection to his being a dictator as well as a leader. A leader cannot be too powerful or strong, if he really LEADS, and if he leads in the right direction.

But a man that leads like a frightened hen in a barn yard, running in seven different directions in as many seconds, and getting nowhere, either needs a guide or a very good explanation of his conduct.

The Democracy is in a mood to demand that the leader shall interest himself in the extraordinary smallness of his minority, rather than in his complete mastery of it. If anything could have increased the power of the Democracy in Congress more than it has been hurt by its recent leadership it would be the Democratic fiasco in connection with the railroad legislation, which reached its culminating spectacle to-day.

If Mr. Williams had wanted to be the only spokesman of his party as well as its ruler, and had introduced a complete bill in his own name, no objection could have been raised, and no questions could have come up as to the pitiful influence of the railroads on the Democratic party in Congress.

It cannot be said in Mr. Williams's defence that the condition of his health, or his other excuse, made it impossible for him to put before the House in his own name, had he chosen to do so, an adequate bill.

Such a bill was at hand, filed nearly a year ago by W. R. Hearst, Representative of the Eleventh District of New York.

This bill had been prepared carefully long before any Republican—Mr. Roosevelt or any other—had talked seriously of railroad regulation by the people.

This bill was available for use in the most desirable way. As Mr. Lamar, of Florida, declared on the floor of the House to-day, this bill met the question involved and provided remedies.

The Republicans themselves, in the Townsend bill, re-wrote the Hearst bill, presenting it in somewhat weakened form, minus some of the features that made the railroads dislike it because those features made it really effective.

The leader of the Democrats might have done the same, taking the Hearst bill for himself, giving it his name and putting it before the people complete, or, better still, himself giving it his name and putting it before the combined wisdom of the Democratic party, in place of the ridiculous Esch-Townsend bill, which puts the Democratic party in a preposterous position, even after the hasty patching up that followed the caucus.

The nation has suffered from railroad extortion for years. The Democratic party has complained of it in its platforms for eight years past. The nation, irrespective of partisanship, has suffered from it.

How does the Democratic leader meet the situation when forced to meet it BY A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT?

He ignores the advantage that he might have won for his party by emphasizing the fact that a Democratic member of Congress had forestalled the Republicans by nearly a year in the introduction of a drastic bill.

The Democratic leader responds to the demands of his party of a ridiculous inadequate measure, two typewritten paragraphs patched up over night, hastily adopted on pressure in caucus and inefficiently tinkered afterward.

It has been cleverly said by one of Mr. Williams's minority colleagues that his trouble lies in this fact: "As a leader, instead of being a stroke oar he is a critic, a strong oar in a whirlpool."

A fighting minority requires in its leader strong, earnest capacity for criticism and attack.

The Republican party, unwillingly yielding to a President far above it in character and force, created by the extraordinary coincidences of a war and the tragic death of President McKinley, something like an inefficient railroad bill for the real legislation which Mr. Roosevelt wanted.

How does Leader Williams take advantage of the situation for his party? For his capital for his party?

He substitutes witticism for criticism and offers to the country and his party a joke called the Ingalls bill.

The Democratic party in the House of Representatives—thanks to last Fall's election following the Parker and Williams leadership—is small and forlorn. Small as it is and forlorn as it is, the hope of getting results in face of hostile legislative rules and a vast majority and the Democratic party, HAVING RIGHT ON ITS SIDE AND THE REAL FEELING OF THE PEOPLE BEHIND IT, COULD WIN WITH PROPER LEADERSHIP.

But a forlorn hope requires a great leader.

The combination of a forlorn leader and a forlorn hope is a sad combination indeed. It is the Democratic combination in Washington to-day. It bodes ill for Democratic success in the future.

ONE TYPE OF AMERICAN LAW MAKER

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The People Elect Them, But the Trusts Control Them

AREN'T MEN THE WRETCHES?

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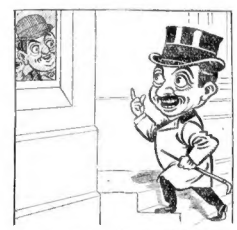
1. MRS. SNOOKS—I know why John goes to the club so much; it's dull at home. I must do something to liven things up.

2. MRS. SNOOKS—Listen, John; I have bought a lot of popular coon songs. I'll sing them for you. "My Creole B-a-a-a-by," etc.

3. MR. SNOOKS—You have a lovely voice, sniffy. Dear me, I guess I'll take a walk around the block before going to bed.



4. THE "BOYS" AT THE CLUB WINDOW (as Snooks rushes hastily up the steps)—Hello, here comes Snooks. Now we can have a little game of "draw."

KNOCKO THE MONK

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He Scoffs at Avoirdupois

In Pap's Big Sled

By Clement L. Pollock

As I hear the merry laughter floating on the Winter's breeze,
And the jingle of the sleigh bells filters through the leafless trees,
I wander back in memory, over many fields of snow,
To the cherished days of boyhood in the happy long ago.
Then my voice joined in a chorus, such as musically wells
In harmony ecstatic with the cadence of the bells,
As e'er or glistening surface through country road we sped
In a joyous trip to grandma's, in pap's big sled.

And again the splendid picture across my vision rolls
When we cut the hickory saplings to make the sled fresh soles;
The spacious bed upon it is lined with straw of gold,
Upon which quilts and coverlets are heaped to banish cold.
The horses, brushed and curried till their skins like satin show
Beneath the burnished strands of bells which in silver circles glow;
We dash up hill, adown the dale, through winding country road
And by the frosted forests, till we reach grandma's abode.

And then what cries of welcome fall upon enraptured ears,
While laughter flows from lips of Youth, and Age gives way to tears,
As we troop into the old, old home, with shout and gleeful race,
To range in semi-circle before the big fireplace!
And scarcely said are grandma's words, "I know you're hungry, dears,"
When a basket heaped with apples before our eyes appears,
And by and by the dinner comes—Ah, I should like to know
If lives a cook like grandma, in the enchanted long ago?

I've travelled in the luxury of palace car on land,
And sailed on seas of azure in vessels swift and grand;
I've dined in places queer and quaint, where the epicure resorts,
When music fell from fingers that had charmed in princely courts;
But, after all, naught can compare with the memory that dwells
Of the harmony ecstatic in the cadence of the bells
That I heard in happy boyhood, as through country roads we sped,
In a joyous trip to grandpa's, in pap's big sled.

Little Sermons

By Elbert Hubbard,

Editor of "The Philistine"

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IN order to be somebody you must be willing to be a nobody.

There is a difference between joyous work and joyous toil—it is love that lightens labor.

An active foe is Nature, a heart to feel Nature, and the courage to follow Nature.

Complete success alienates a man from his fellows, but suffering makes kinsmen of us all.

What others say of me matters little. What I myself say and do matters much.

Give me solitude, sweet solitude; but in my solitude give me still one friend to whom I may murmur, solitude is sweet.

We best redeem the past by forgetting it and losing ourselves in useful work.

If we have made mistakes in the past, reparation lies not in regrets, but in thankfulness that you now know better.

Recipe for bringing up children to be patient, polite, kind, considerate, gentle and courteous: Be patient, polite, kind, considerate, gentle and courteous.

Recipe for securing love: Love.

It is a greater disgrace to be sick than to be in the penitentiary. If you are in the pen, it is a sign that you have broken some man-made statute, but if you are sick it is a sign you have broken some God-made law.

Your quarrel with the world is only a quarrel with yourself. Get in line with the planets.

The world has little use for the man who orders strawberries in January. I weigh be less the other fellow pay for them.

The industrious man is light-hearted—the man who works is the happy man.

The blunder of parents has been that they want their children to be clever rather than useful, and the educators have fanned the fallacy—hence the incompetents.

Love, we say in life, but love without hope and faith is agonizing death.

No man regrets the flight of time excepting the one who fails to improve it.

What is a gentleman? I'll tell you. A gentleman is one who keeps his promises and he those who make him enforce them.

Quit blaming people for your troubles—if you were big enough you wouldn't have any.

Self-knowledge, self-respect and self-reliance are the trinity that will bring you truth.

Are you a cheerful loser? If so, you are bound to win out in the long run. Take your medicine.

Little Editorials from the People

THINKS THE BOSTON AMERICAN SAVED MRS ROGERS

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I think poor Mary Rogers can thank the BOSTON AMERICAN for the reprieve granted her by Governor Bell, for it is practically through the AMERICAN'S efforts and its publication of the true state of affairs that New England people were aroused to the fact that hanging women should be ancient history. I truly believe that if the AMERICAN had not taken the matter up and kept everlastingly at it, that there would not have been a word or a hand or voice raised in protest.

This is not my opinion only, but that of many readers of the AMERICAN to this vicinity, who also think that the AMERICAN can feel that it has accomplished its purpose.

FRANK E. JOY.

Claremont, N. H.

LET NOT MAINE'S ERROR BE REPEATED IN THE TUCKER CASE

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

In Maine, about seventeen years ago, two men were tried by a jury of their peers and convicted of murdering Joseph Barron, cashier of the Dexter Savings Bank. In spite of all efforts by Lawyer Barker, their attorney, backed by a strong public opinion, they were sentenced to life imprisonment. Fifteen years later they were found to be innocent, and Governor Powers released them. The jury was wrong. Public opinion was right.

In the case of Charles L. Tucker similar conditions prevail. The jury convicts, the public applies. An error in the State similar to that above referred to means death to the victim. If this conviction stands, and later the truth is disclosed, eternity does not furnish a punishment adequate of a remedy.

In the beginning of this trial it was generally supposed that Tucker was guilty, but the evidence completely changed public opinion. By what trick of mental legerdemain was the jury led to render a verdict that took absolutely no notice of the evidence for the defence? So far as any comments by any of the jurors have been reported, one fails to note that they know any defence was made. The people of this State owe it to themselves and to right to demand that Tucker's defence be proved a trumped up one, or that he be given his liberty by due process of law.

Such an error as was made in Maine cannot be allowed to disgrace Massachusetts.

Worcester, Mass. MANLY ABBOTT.